

1 GEORGE V.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

A. 1911

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31
1910

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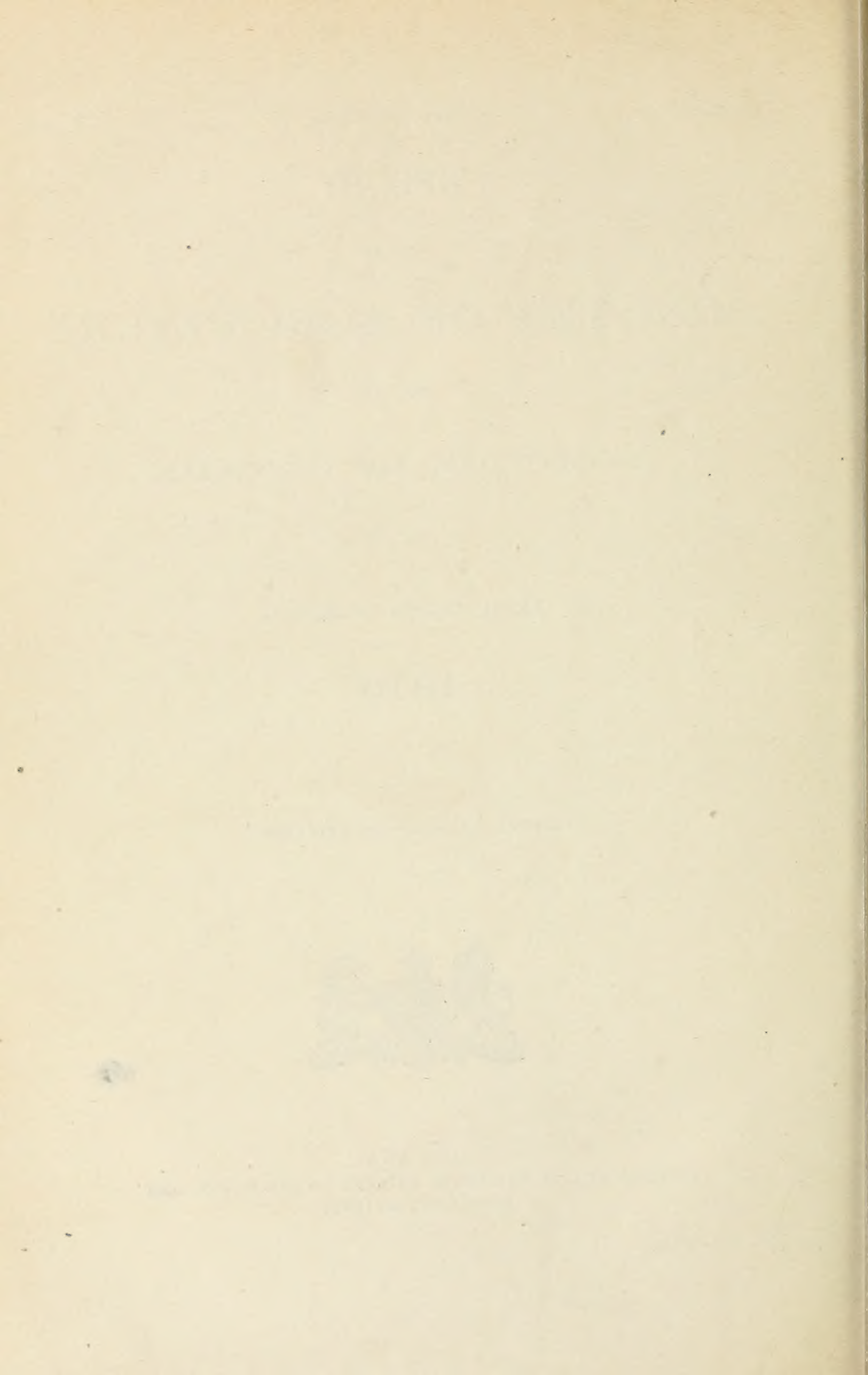


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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

1909-10

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency a report of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

A synopsis of the operations of the department and of its various branches which have been efficiently carried out during the past year ended March 31, 1910, is laid before Your Excellency.

The legislation affecting the department during this period consisted of:—

Chapter 3, 8-9 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.'

Chapter 8, 8-9 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act to amend the Cold Storage Act.'

Chapter 54, 9-10 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act to amend the Seed Control Act.'

By an order in council of May 28, 1909, it was ordered that section 7 of the regulations respecting rabies, established by order in council of August 10, 1905, be amended by adding the words 'in such manner and' after the word 'muzzled' in the last line thereof, so as to read 'muzzled in such manner and during such period as he may see fit.'

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xlii, p. 3385.

By an order in council of July 6, 1909, townships 1, ranges 20 and 21, west of the 2nd meridian, were reserved from sale and settlement, and set apart for the Department of Agriculture to be used as an animals' quarantine and inspection station.

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliii, p. 153.

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By an order in council of November 30, 1909, it was ordered that the disease of tuberculosis be exempted from the operation of sections 3, 4, 11, 36, 37 and 38 of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliii, p. 1604.

By an order in council of November 30, 1909, under the provisions of chapter 11, 3 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act respecting infectious and contagious diseases affecting animals,' the order in council of January 14, 1907, containing regulations relating to animals' quarantine and health of animals, together with all amendments thereto, was rescinded and new regulations substituted therefor. (See Appendix No. 17.)

By an order in council of December 13, 1909, it was ordered that the order in council of September 17, 1908, establishing regulations governing the inspection of meats, be amended as follows, on, from, and after the date hereof, viz.:—

(a) The last paragraph of section 15 is repealed.

(b) Section 16 is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

'When carcasses, portions, or products are shipped from any establishment in any case or covering concealing wholly or partially the contents, the case or covering shall have stamped thereon, or attached thereto, the Crown, the words "Canada Approved" and the establishment number.

'Owners or managers of establishments shall supply all necessary help to affix labels and stamps under the supervision of an inspector.'

(c) Subsection (c) of section 18 of the regulations is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

'Carcasses, portions, or products thereof, which do not come within the classes already mentioned in this section, shall be permitted entry to an establishment only in accordance with such directions or instructions as may be issued by the minister, but shall in no case be received unless the inspector in charge, or assistant inspector, has been notified.'

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliii, p. 1771.

By an order in council of March 7, 1910, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, in township 1, range 8, west of the 4th meridian, were reserved and set apart for the purpose of an animals' quarantine.

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliii, p. 2768.

By an order in council of March 11, 1910, the regulations established by the order in council of May 3, 1907, in virtue of the provisions of 'The Cold Storage Act,' were rescinded, and new regulations substituted therefor. (See Appendix No. 18.)

It was further ordered that this order in council shall come into force on and from the date of the publication thereof in the *Canada Gazette*. (March 26, 1910.)

As Canadian delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, the Honourable Arthur Boyer has reported upon the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the General Assembly held in Rome in December last. (See Appendix No. 21.)

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During the past year Canada has participated in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was held from June 1 to October 15, 1909, at Seattle.

This exhibition obtained a great success and attracted much attention. Canada's display of natural products and resources being most creditable.

A report on this exhibition by the Exhibition Commissioner will be found as an appendix hereto. (See Appendix No. 19.)

Upon the closing of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, preparations were at once commenced for Canada's participation in the International Exhibition to be held in Brussels, Belgium, and is to open on April 23 next.

With regret I have to report the death of a valued officer of the Patent Branch, Mr. Thomas McCabe, the oldest patent examiner, who had devoted thirty-six years of his life in the service of the department. Mr. McCabe died on November 25, 1909.

I have pleasure in again being able to report bright and encouraging results in the tobacco industry.

The report of the tobacco expert, Mr. F. Charlan, on his labours during the past year, is appended hereto. (See Appendix No. 20.)

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

THE DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE BRANCH.

GENERAL.

This branch of my department deals with questions relating to dairying, cold storage and fruits; it is charged with the administration of the Cold Storage Act and Parts VIII and IX of the Inspection and Sale Act (Dairy Products and Fruit); and the officers attached to it supervise the system of cargo and cold storage inspection maintained by the department at British and at Canadian Atlantic ports, and on Canadian railways. The operations of the branch cover four different lines of work, each distinct in some features, but all easily correlated and making a good combination for effective work and economical administration.

The work of the branch is under the general direction of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner. He is assisted by divisional chiefs for fruit, dairying and the markets or inspection services, and a staff of dairy and fruit experts. The Assistant Dairy Commissioner resides at St. Denis (en bas), Quebec. His time is chiefly occupied in delivering addresses on dairying and horticultural subjects throughout the French speaking districts of the Dominion.

A large number of agricultural meetings have been addressed by members of the staff during the year. The topics dealt with include dairying in its various branches, some phases of the fruit industry and other agricultural topics. This is a somewhat important part of the work of the branch.

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Over 11,000 letters have been dealt with in the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's office during the year. A large proportion of this correspondence is made up of technical inquiries relating to the various industries covered by the work of the branch.

A detailed report of the work of the branch during the year under review is being prepared by the Commissioner, and it will be published as an appendix to this report, in a separate volume.

DAIRYING.

EXPERIMENTS.

The experimental work in the cooling of milk for cheesemaking, referred to in my last report, was continued during 1909, and some very decided results obtained. The information has been disseminated among the dairymen at numerous meetings throughout the winter, and a summary of the results, with the recommendations based thereon, has been published as Bulletin No. 22 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Series.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

The work of the cow testing associations shows a steady and satisfactory growth. During the past year, 48,876 samples of milk have been tested for the members of the associations. In addition to this a large number of farmers, who have been supplied with record forms, are conducting tests on their own account.

Many farmers are also keeping records of the feed consumed by each cow, so that more economical and intelligent feeding may be practiced.

The supervisors of cow testing have been constantly travelling among the factories and farms to assist in the general extension of the work.

It is particularly gratifying to learn of the substantial and definite increases in the yields of milk and fat in many herds, owing to the application of the principles advocated in cow testing.

SHIPMENT OF CREAM TO THE UNITED STATES.

A considerable quantity of cream has been exported to the United States since the new tariff came into force. It has been estimated that the equivalent of 1,000,000 pounds of butter was exported during October, November and December last. The extent to which this trade may grow will depend upon the relative price of butter in both countries.

EXTENSION OF MARKETS.

This division was organized in 1901 for the purpose of consolidating and extending the work my department was doing for the improvement of transportation and marketing facilities for farm and food products. During the first few years the efforts of the division were directed solely to the export trade, but latterly considerable attention has been paid to the domestic trade as well.

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One of the first steps taken after the organization of the division was the appointment of a cargo inspector at the port of Montreal, to watch the handling of perishable produce on the docks and to note its condition. It was soon discovered that supervision of this kind was needed in the interests of producers and shippers, and of late years a sufficient number of inspectors have been employed, during the season of navigation, to report on every cargo of perishable produce loaded at the port of Montreal. The next step was the appointment of cargo inspectors at the principal seaports in Great Britain to look after the unloading of Canadian produce, to report its condition when discharged and to keep in touch with the trade generally.

In the season of 1909 the system was very complete; six inspectors being employed at Montreal and five in Great Britain.

CARGO INSPECTION AT MONTREAL.

The Montreal inspectors supervised the handling of perishable freight as it was unloaded from the cars and loaded into the steamers, tested the temperature of the butter before it was placed in the cold storage chambers in the ships, reported the condition of the refrigerator chambers and the ventilation of the holds, and placed thermographs (self-recording thermometers) in refrigerator and cooled air chambers and in the holds in which perishable freight was stowed. Particular attention was also paid to the handling and condition of cheese and butter landed by river boats at Montreal.

CARGO INSPECTORS AT HALIFAX.

During the winter months of 1909-10 one of the Montreal inspectors was transferred to the port of Halifax to look after the loading of apples and other perishable freight, and to place thermographs in the fruit-carrying steamers.

CARGO INSPECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In Great Britain the cargo inspectors at the ports of Liverpool, Manchester, London, Glasgow and Bristol, made complete reports on all Canadian shipments of cheese, butter, eggs, fruit, &c.; the condition in which these products were landed, and the manner in which they were handled while being unloaded. The inspectors also interviewed the importers of foodstuffs from time to time, and reported their views to the chief of the division at Ottawa.

That the importance of this system of cargo inspection is appreciated both by Canadian shippers and importers in Great Britain is shown by letters which I have received during the past year from firms in Montreal and in the old country, expressing their appreciation of this work and asking for its continuance.

INSPECTION OF ICED BUTTER CAR SERVICES.

The usual supervision of the special iced butter cars operated in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec was maintained; and shippers were furnished with a very satisfactory service.

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FRUIT

The Fruit Division is engaged chiefly in enforcing the Inspection and Sale Act, Part IX, with reference to fruit and fruit packages, and in compiling a fruit crop report during the summer months. When not employed in actual inspection, the members of the staff are engaged in educational work, organized by the Commissioner's branch or under the auspices of the provincial authorities.

FRUIT INSPECTION.

The staff at present consists of twelve permanent inspectors and sixteen who are employed for about six months during the busiest season. Three permanent and two temporary inspectors were added to the staff during the year.

By an arrangement with my colleague, the Minister of Customs, officers of the Customs Department at Nelson and at Grand Forks, B.C., have been appointed fruit inspectors for the special duty of enforcing the law in connection with fruit imported from the United States.

A rearrangement of the staff of inspectors in 1909 provided for three additional inspectors in the prairie provinces.

The number of inspections made during the past year exceeds those of any previous year. This is due partly to the increase in the staff and partly to improvement in the system.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

Special attention is paid to the export trade and the interprovincial trade in green fruits. For the export trade inspectors are placed at Montreal, Halifax and St. John; and vessels leaving other ports have their cargo specially examined. Apples intended for the interprovincial trade are examined partly at the shipping points, but more frequently at the points of destination in Manitoba and the Northwest. The local inspection is purely incidental. The principal towns and cities are visited by an inspector two or three times, at least, during the season. This acts as a deterrent upon the shippers of fraudulently packed fruit.

CONVICTIONS.

During the season of 1909-10 there have been, so far, over 200 convictions under the Inspection and Sale Act, Part IX. This large number of convictions can be attributed in part to a more rigid enforcement of the Act, but mostly to the peculiarities of the season and the abnormal market conditions in Great Britain.

THE APPLE CROP, 1909.

The prospects in July and August last for the Canadian apple crop were for a light crop of early apples and somewhat above medium for winter apples. At this time buyers were very active, and the crop before the first of September was very largely in the hands of the apple operators. The weather conditions for September

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and October were favourable. This, together with the coming into bearing of a large number of young orchards, both in Nova Scotia and Ontario, increased the aggregate much beyond the August estimate. The high prices that were maintained during the earlier part of the season, in all probability did something towards reducing the consumption and at the same time induced the storage of large quantities of inferior grades of apples. In November and December the inevitable slump in the market occurred, which caused heavy losses to a number of shippers, many of whom endeavoured to recoup themselves by lowering the quality of their pack, which may account in part for the large number of prosecutions it was necessary to make this season.

THE NORTHWEST DEMAND.

A feature of the year was the strong demand for fruit in the northwestern provinces.

FRUIT CROP REPORTS.

Five fruit crop reports were issued during the season, giving the condition of the fruit crop up to the date of issue, not only in Canada, but in countries competing with Canadian fruit. These reports are distributed to the public press and to all fruit growers who have sent in requests to have their names placed upon the mailing list.

COLD STORAGE.

CREAMERY COLD STORAGE BONUSES.

Applications were received during the year from 47 owners of creameries for the bonus of \$100, which is offered to assist in the erection of cold storages suitable for creamery purposes. Of this number, 18 fulfilled the necessary conditions and received the bonus of \$100. The other 29 applications were disallowed on account of poor construction or failure to maintain the proper temperature in the cold storage during the summer, or because the applications were sent in too late.

ICED BUTTER CAR SERVICES.

The usual service of iced butter cars was continued during the year. Since the export trade has fallen off, the cars have been used more largely for local shipments. It is interesting to note that although the export of butter from the port of Montreal has decreased from 573,449 packages in 1904 to 39,443 packages in 1909, it still requires practically the same number of iced cars to handle the butter which is produced in the creameries and dairies. What was formerly exported is now required for home consumption.

ICED CHEESE CAR SERVICE.

It is satisfactory to note that shippers are becoming more insistent in the use of iced cars every year. This service, which is in operation for about ten weeks during the heated period, provides that iced cars shall be supplied by the railways on demand of shippers, for shipments of cheese in carloads. The department pays icing charges

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to the extent of \$5 per car on a limited number of cars per week. This service was organized to illustrate the advantages of the iced car for cheese. Previous to its inauguration cheese was very seldom shipped in iced cars. It is one of the things which has helped to eliminate the 'heated' cheese that at one time threatened the Canadian trade.

ICED FRUIT CAR SERVICE.

An arrangement for the shipment of fruit in iced cars, which is intended for export in cold storage, has been in force for the past four seasons. Icing charges to the extent of \$5 per car are paid on fruit shipments, as in the case of the cheese cars.

CHAMBERS RESERVED FOR FRUIT ON STEAMSHIPS.

I was pleased to continue the arrangement with the Allan and Thomson lines of steamships for the reservation of cold storage chambers for the carriage of early and tender fruits, and to guarantee the earnings of the space. The crop of early fruit and pears was lighter than usual, and the shipments were not large. The fruit that was sent turned out very well, and demonstrated the possibility of a successful trade when the fruit is available.

THERMOGRAPHS.

The use of thermographs has been continued for the purpose of securing records of temperature on steamships, in cold storage, cooled air and ordinary compartments. The total number of records in steamers sailing from Montreal, Quebec and Halifax during the year was 471. The original record is used as a negative, and blue print copies are made and distributed to the steamship companies and other persons interested. A copy of every record is filed in the Exchange Room of the Board of Trade, Montreal.

COLD STORAGE SUBSIDIES.

Contracts have been entered into, during the year, for the erection of cold storage warehouses, with the following firms:—

The J. D. Moore Company, St. Mary's, Ont.

The B. Wilson Company, Victoria, B.C.

Lemon Bros., Owen Sound, Ont.

*The Maritime Cold Storage Company, Lockeport, N.S.

*The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B.C.

*The Hamilton Cold Storage Company, Hamilton, Ont.

*The Dominion Fish and Fruit Company, Quebec, Que.

A contract was made with Scott, Ashton & Company, Morrisburg, Ont., in 1908, but the warehouse was not completed. A new contract was entered into with this firm during the year.

* Warehouse not yet completed.

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SEED COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

The climatic conditions during the summer of 1909 were favourable to the production of seed of superior quality of practically all our cereal grain and fodder crops in all of the provinces. I am pleased to be able to report, too, that our farmers are now taking more care than formerly in the growing and saving of seed grain and other seeds, as distinguished from grain or seeds that are grown and sold for food or feeding. In this we have made decided progress, and I have reason to believe that it is only the commencement of a far greater advance in our field agriculture, which will result in larger yields per acre of grain and other crops of better quality.

The supply of clover and grass seeds from last year's crop was unusually abundant and of good quality. The growing of clover seed for commerce has become an important industry in the province of Ontario. In addition to supplying the home demand, upwards of one million dollars' worth of this seed is annually exported, principally to European countries. Formerly the best and cleanest seed was exported, and the poorer qualities were retained and sold in those provinces where clover is not grown for seed. For the home trade the quality of clover seed demanded was from medium grade down. Now our Canadian farmers largely demand seed of the best obtainable quality, and the very best of our seed crop is retained for seeding in Canada. This improvement has been brought about by persistent educational work that has been conducted from year to year by this branch of my department, supplemented by the enforcement of the Seed Control Act. To secure further improvement in the quality of these seeds, I have authorized the extension to the clover seed crops of the system of inspection of the growing crops which has heretofore been applied only to the cereal grain crops grown specially for the production of seed. The object of these personal visits on the part of my officers and their assistants to the farms on which clover seed is commonly grown in quantity is primarily educational. The instruction and advice which may be given to a farmer while inspecting his growing crop of seed has been found to be most helpful to him.

The competitions in fields of standing seed grain, which were first inaugurated by this branch in 1906, continue to increase in popularity, and have proven to be an important factor in awakening an interest among farmers in general in the production and use of better seed grain. These competitions are supported by money grants from the provincial departments of agriculture, and are conducted by the agricultural societies. My officers, located in the different provinces, have assisted the agricultural societies in organizing them, and, at the request of the provincial departments of agriculture, have taken over and assumed full responsibility for organizing a corps of competent judges whose services are made available to the agricultural societies free of cost to them. With this work, assistance has been given during the past year to three competitions in the province of Prince Edward Island, six agricultural societies in Nova Scotia, one in New Brunswick, forty-three in Quebec, forty-nine in Saskatchewan and twelve in Alberta. More than 700 fields of grain were inspected by the expert judges in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta alone, which showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent over that of the previous year.

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The seed fairs, which are held during the winter and early spring months, have also increased in number, and the exhibits have been more numerous and of a better quality than in any previous year. They are also arranged for by the district officers of the Seed Branch after the general plan that is followed in the field competitions and in co-operation with the provincial departments of agriculture. In all, assistance was given in organizing and conducting ninety-eight seed fairs, distributed throughout the different provinces during the past year. They have been helpful to the farmers who may desire to purchase good seed, as well as to those who have good seed grain or other seed for sale. They have been most popular in the grain growing areas of the prairie provinces, where during the past season, as shown by our records, more than half a million bushels in all of seed of cereal grains were exhibited for sale, which was an average of more than 6,000 bushels at each of the seed fairs.

Provincial seed exhibitions are now being held annually in nearly all of the provinces. They are usually arranged for and held at some central point, and consist largely of exhibits from the farms of the best seed growers within the province. I have thought it wise to give encouragement to these seed exhibitions of a provincial character with direct money grant, which I have authorized to be paid on the basis of 50 per cent of the moneys spent in prizes, the total not to exceed \$250.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has done and is doing excellent educational work. This association was organized by my department several years ago, but it is now under separate management, none of its officers being officers of the department. It has now among its members many of the most progressive farmers of Canada, who make a specialty of growing superior seeds and increasing their supply in quantity for their own use and to sell in the district where they live. It has done a great deal of valuable demonstration work at the larger agricultural exhibitions and elsewhere, to make clear the methods that are employed and the advantages that accrue from the definite system of seed selection that is practiced by the members of the association. I have been pleased to support this useful organization with money grants sufficient to enable it to carry on its educational work.

Nearly all of the field root and garden seed used in Canada is imported. The greater part of it is grown in European countries under climatic conditions which differ materially from our inland climate, and with labour that is cheaper than is obtainable in Canada. We are not as yet in possession of conclusive results from definitely planned experiments, to make clear the extent of the advantages that may accrue from having our supplies of these seeds grown and selected for our soil and climatic conditions. The results of experiments that have been conducted, however, seem to indicate that better crops were obtained from seed that was home grown. With a view to secure information as to what kinds of these field root and garden seeds might be grown and matured in quantity for commerce, I authorized my Seed Commissioner to arrange for some preliminary experiments in growing seeds of these crops, to be conducted in the county of Waterloo, Ont., by an agriculturist who had had long experience in growing these seeds in Germany. I am pleased to be able to report that these preliminary experiments have given highly satisfactory results

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during the first two years, and I am hopeful that the work of growing seeds for these crops may gradually be taken up by other farmers and specialists who may be competent to select and produce high-class seed for all of these crops that can be successfully grown and matured in our climate.

The improvement of crops by seed selection and the testing of seeds by laboratory methods has been the objective work of this branch during the past eight years. Work of a similar kind has been done in Europe during the past forty years or longer. In formulating the plans for this work, my officers have benefited from the experience of experts in Germany, France and other countries who have spent many years at that work. Last year I authorized the Seed Commissioner to spend two months in Europe for the purpose of studying the methods that are there employed in the different countries in the selection of seeds and the control of the trade in agricultural seeds. A great deal of new and valuable information has been obtained as to the methods that are being employed and the results that have been obtained from the work of seed selection, detailed information as to which was presented by the Seed Commissioner before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, under the subject, 'Swedish Methods of Crop Improvement.' The work of seed testing as it is done in Europe differs only slightly from that which is practiced in our own seed laboratories, and in only a few instances has it been found necessary to make alterations in the system and apparatus which had heretofore been employed. These changes have already been made in a way so as not only to increase the efficiency of the work in seed testing but also the capacity of our seed laboratories per unit of help employed.

The commerce in farm and garden seeds has continued to improve. It is gratifying to be able to report that the work of my department in attempting to bring about such improvement has met with the hearty support and co-operation of practically all of our seedsmen. While it is recognized that the educational work which is being conducted by this branch is of greatest value, the Seed Control Act has done much to supplement educational effort, and has been effective in restricting the distribution of agricultural seeds that are badly contaminated with noxious weed seeds. This Act is appreciated by farmers who purchase their seed, particularly grass and clover seeds, and they have not failed to express their approval. By resolutions from agricultural societies, institutes and clubs, they have, during the past year or two, requested that this Act be strengthened by amendments dealing with the vitality of all kinds of seeds, and requiring a uniform system of grading grass and clover seeds according to fixed standards of quality.

Investigation work has been conducted in the seed laboratory during the summer months of the past three years, with a view to secure information as to the quality, in respect to germination, of seed corn, field root and garden seeds that are sold throughout Canada. For that purpose, samples of the various kinds of seeds have been purchased from lots exposed for sale in the different towns and villages in all parts of Canada, and forwarded to the seed laboratory by the seed inspectors. During the past season this work has been conducted on a more extensive scale than during the previous years; 2,527 samples have been collected and tested. The results are

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valuable in showing the condition of the trade, in furnishing information desired in fixing the percentage germination standard for good seed of various kinds, and also in framing a workable amendment to the Seed Control Act previously referred to. Thirty-three per cent of these samples were found to give a percentage germination which was highly satisfactory, 49 per cent ranged between the percentage standard fixed for good seed of the kind and two-thirds of that standard, while 18 per cent of them were below two-thirds of that standard and are considered inferior.

The amendment to the Seed Control Act, which requires that seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field root and garden vegetables offered for sale must be capable of germinating in the proportion of at least two-thirds of the standard recognized for good seed of the kind, unless each package containing the seeds is clearly marked, showing the percentage of the seeds that is capable of germination, is now in force, and will prove to be a safeguard to the users of seeds the vitality of which is difficult to judge from general appearance. I have been pleased also in the amendment to include alfalfa seed with the other grass and clover seeds which are dealt with particularly in the Act, and am hopeful that during the ensuing year I shall be able to introduce a further amendment to the Act that will secure uniform definite grades based on the actual quality of these grass and clover seeds.

I regret to have to report that it has been found necessary again during the past year to lay complaints before the court on account of violations of the Seed Control Act on the part of a few seed vendors. The object of the Act has been obtained in the main, however, by education and moral suasion; but where this has been found to be ineffective, I have not hesitated to authorize the more stringent methods provided in the Act.

Noxious weed seeds in ground feeding stuffs and screenings from commercial grain, which are distributed for the purpose of stock feeding, have been the cause for some serious complaints during the past year. Investigation thus far would seem to indicate that the causes for these complaints are restricted quite largely to the province of Ontario, where the screenings from the cereal grains grown in the prairie provinces, after being recleaned at the large elevators on Lake Superior and elsewhere, are marketed. A further investigation into these conditions is being conducted by my officers, and if it is found practicable to secure legislation that may be applied in all the provinces and that may serve to restrict the distribution of noxious weeds through this source, I shall endeavour to secure an Act for that purpose.

SEED TESTING FOR FARMERS AND SEED MERCHANTS.

In addition to samples of seeds which have been taken by official seed inspectors and tested under the Seed Control Act for the purpose of investigation, 5,240 samples, consisting principally of grass and clover seeds, have been tested at the Ottawa seed laboratory and reported upon to farmers and seed merchants. The number tested and reported upon at the Calgary laboratory was 1,188, the great bulk of which consisted of cereal grains and field root and garden seeds, tested for germination. The number of samples of seed received for test from farmers varies considerably from

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year to year. These laboratories are almost indispensable to the farmers of the prairie provinces during the years when their crops are slightly injured by frost. The principal work of the seed laboratory for eastern Canada, as in other countries with similar climatic conditions, has been with grass and clover seeds, and in these seeds the work increased 75 per cent over last year.

Ninety-two thousand copies of *books* and *bulletins* pertaining to the work of the Seed Branch have been published during the past year, and have been or are now being distributed. In addition to these, a large number of circulars containing timely information to farmers and members of the seed trade have been printed and distributed.

The distribution of the book, 'Farm Weeds of Canada,' first edition, which was provided free to public institutions, including agricultural organizations and rural schools, has been completed, and the supply of the first edition is now almost exhausted. To meet the urgent demand from individuals for this highly illustrated and costly publication, it was found necessary to issue *a revised edition*. This is somewhat enlarged, and is strongly bound in cloth and printed in eleven-point type on good paper. It contains 180 pages of text and is illustrated by 71 full page coloured plates of noxious weeds and five full page plates showing 100 species of weed seeds, natural size and enlarged. Owing to the extraordinary expense in printing the coloured plates, as contained by this book, it was considered unwise to include it among those publications of this department which are distributed generally and free of charge. The nominal price of one dollar per copy has been fixed for its sale, and it is to be obtained, by single copies only, through the Superintendent of Stationery of the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

LIVE STOCK BRANCH.

While the usual work of this branch has been carried on as formerly, the sheep raising industry which has, for some time, been in an unsatisfactory condition, was made, during the past year, the object of special attention.

It is a regrettable fact that, during the past decade, the number of sheep in the Dominion has been steadily growing less, and this despite the fact that other classes of farm stock have shown an increase, reasonably proportionate to the growth and prosperity of the country. This decrease in numbers of what is perhaps the most generally useful and profitable of all farm animals is attributed by different observers to a variety of causes, such as the low price of wool, the prevalence of dogs in eastern Canada and of predatory wild animals in the west, the uncertainty of the mutton market, due to alleged combinations among buyers, and the growth of the dairying industry and other lines of agricultural specializing. While each of these conditions has doubtless had its effect in discouraging the keeping of sheep, the principal reason for the retrogression is, beyond question, the fact that breeders of pure-bred sheep having established a profitable trade with the United States, especially for rams, have almost entirely ignored the possibilities of the industry in Canada.

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The result of this has been the far too general use by ordinary farmers of common grade rams. As a consequence there has been a falling off in quality, and therefore a lessening of profits and a reduction not only in the size but in the number of grade flocks.

During 1908, as mentioned in my last report, a distribution of pure-bred rams was made by means of auction sales in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The eagerness with which the sheep were purchased and the benefits that locally accrued to the industry were so marked, that work was in the autumn of 1909 extended to several other parts of the Dominion.

For this latter series of sales the co-operation of breeders of pure-bred flocks was secured. This was the more easily obtainable because of the fact that, owing to the quarantine of thirty days imposed by the United States authorities on Canadian breeding sheep in June, 1908, large numbers of valuable animals were left in the hands of breeders. This condition, largely due to their own want of foresight in neglecting the development of a home market, rendered them much more willing to supply sheep for our sales than they would otherwise have been. The work of holding the sales was performed by my officers, and all expenses, including transportation, were borne by the department, while the breeders simply contributed the stock and received the full selling price. Sales were held in Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. In Ontario the sales were confined to the Upper Ottawa valley, where much of the country is admirably adapted for mutton production. Across the river in Quebec three auctions of rams took place. Further east in that province, sales were held on both sides of the St. Lawrence river. Three sales were held on Prince Edward Island, and one carload was disposed of in British Columbia. In all, 400 pure-bred sheep were placed within reach of farmers who wished to improve their flock.

The prices obtained varied very widely with the quality of the stock, which was not in all cases of the best, some breeders being apparently of opinion that anything was good enough for Canadian buyers, and also with the different districts. It was very noticeable that in localities where the home flocks were of fair quality, farmers were willing to pay reasonably good prices for good animals, while in the more backward districts even the best sheep were liable to go at mutton figures. This fact in itself constitutes a valuable object lesson, showing, as it does, the possibilities likely to follow an energetic and systematic campaign having for its object the dissemination of good blood in communities which, while well adapted for sheep raising, have never had the opportunity of realizing the advantages to be derived from the use of high-class males.

It is gratifying to know that, speaking generally, the efforts of the department were appreciated, and that in the event of similar sales being held this year the demand is likely to be greater than ever before. Owing to the removal of the United States quarantine, however, it is doubtful whether our breeders will be sufficiently far-sighted to assist the department by contributing any great number of good sheep.

The reinspection of French Canadian horses as foundation stock for the new Stud Book was completed during the year. In several remote districts not pre-

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viously visited by the commission a considerable number of horses were examined. The Stud Book has now been closed to all except the offsprings of duly registered stock and to such individual stallions of other breeds as may be specially approved by the association. With the view of encouraging the owners of typical French Canadian horses to perpetuate the most desirable strains, I arranged, through the association, to give a number of prizes for the best specimens exhibited at a special show held in connection with the St. Hyacinthe Exhibition. At these special shows, of which this is the second, held under the auspices of the branch, half of each award is withheld for a year, and then paid only on condition that winning stallions have been retained in the province and winning mares have been bred to winning horses of the breed.

Owing to the scarcity of good stallions in the province, it was decided at the Annual Meeting of the Association, held in Montreal in February last, to admit to registration in the French Canadian Stud Book during the next five years such stallions of the Thoroughbred, Morgan, Standard-bred and Hackney breeds as might be approved on inspection by a special committee named for the purpose.

The work of officially testing the milk production of pure-bred dairy cows for the Record of Performance has made steady growth during the year. Besides the appointment of an additional regular inspector, it has been found necessary to engage temporary inspectors in some of the distant provinces. The work is now going on in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Report No. 2, containing the records of cows that have qualified since July, 1908, has been published for distribution.

Educational work according to the system in vogue in the past has been continued during the year. Lecturers, principally on live stock subjects, were supplied for series of meetings, which, in most cases, were arranged for by the provinces. In the province of Quebec, however, where no special organization for the purpose yet exists, the meetings were arranged for and lecturers supplied by the Live Stock Commissioner.

In these gatherings, which were almost invariably well attended, special attention was given to the subjects of stock improvement, judicious feeding and the growing of fodder crops. Sheep husbandry was made a subject of discussion at these meetings, and the reports indicate that the farmers of Quebec are commencing to take a keen interest in this hitherto somewhat neglected branch of the live stock industry.

The farmers of Quebec are perhaps more directly interested in dairying than in anything else, as was manifest at almost every meeting. Farmers generally are becoming alive to the fact that the production of milk per cow is, in many herds, too low. Each delegation comprised a speaker specially qualified to give expert advice on this subject. At the meetings held in Quebec during February and March of this year it is estimated that fully 10,000 people, mostly farmers, were in attendance.

Although in a majority of the provinces the subjects for discussion are usually selected by the provincial departments of agriculture, the men sent out by the Live

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Stock Commissioner are experienced stockmen capable of imparting much useful knowledge on any phase of animal husbandry.

Reporting upon the conditions observed, as they are required to do, lecturers furnish a great deal of information useful for the future conduct of the work.

In many cases the work is conducted in the form of judging schools, which are held at given points, for several days each, and for which live animals of various classes and qualities are used for demonstration purposes.

In the eastern provinces the weakness most observed has been the too frequent changing of sires from breed to breed, and the display of too great economy, to put it mildly, in the feeding of stock of all ages, but especially in the case of growing animals.

A common criticism made by speakers sent west is the serious neglect of stock raising in grain growing sections. Not only are large quantities of valuable fodder either burned, or otherwise allowed to waste, but farms are becoming foul with weeds and yielding annually less per acre because of reduced fertility. The representatives of the Live Stock Branch insistently advocate the breeding and feeding of more and better live stock.

The branch also supplied during the year many expert judges of live stock for fairs throughout Canada. The usual course was followed in placing at the disposal of fair associations and provincial departments of agriculture the best available men at a cost no greater than if local judges were employed. This results not only in impartial judging, but in the correct placing of the animals in such a way as to teach observant visitors the actual differences between individuals of the same breeds, but of different quality. The educational value of this work is showing itself in a steady improvement from year to year in the exhibits of live stock, more especially at the smaller fairs. This work is not, however, confined to small fairs, but is frequently extended to provincial exhibitions and winter fairs, in many cases all the stock being judged by men supplied by my department.

As is well understood, lecture programmes are prominent features of winter fairs as conducted in the several provinces. The speakers for these have, in a number of cases, been the judges supplied by the Live Stock Commissioner.

The following of this plan has had a marked influence upon the quality of exhibits from year to year, inasmuch as the deficiencies and excellencies of the stock shown are turned to good account upon the platform. Not only are the good and inferior points made the subjects of discussion, but opportunity is taken by the speakers to explain the economic differences between them, and how to breed and feed so as to produce the better kinds. The results of this work as time goes on are easily noticeable in the improved finish of market stock in the provinces where these shows are held.

In addition to supplying judges, financial assistance has been continued to winter fairs and provincial auction sales of pure-bred stock so long as these are not restricted to entries within the respective provinces.

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During the year several useful publications have been issued. A special report on the Cattle Trade of Western Canada, by the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, was published early in the year. In this report the various conditions militating against the trade as at present conducted are fully dealt with, and many valuable suggestions for their improvement are offered. These latter are strengthened and supported by statements of personal experience furnished by a number of prominent and successful western stockmen.

In response to frequent demands for information as to where pure-bred animals might be procured, correspondence was opened with all breeders registering pedigrees in the National Records, and others whose names could be secured, and from the returns received, a directory was prepared giving the names and locations of breeders, the number of breeding males and females kept, and the average number of offspring for sale each year. This publication is available to all who ask for it.

In June, 1909, I selected a commission of practical swine raisers from different parts of Canada to visit Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark, to investigate the conditions under which swine are reared and prepared for market. Mr. Spencer, of the Live Stock Commissioner's staff, accompanied the commission as secretary and editor. The commission made a careful study of the methods of farmers and others having to do with the industry, and upon their return prepared an illustrated report. This report, which contains a great deal of information likely to be of value to Canadian raisers of swine, particularly of the bacon type, has since been published, and is available for general distribution.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS BRANCH.

In no way has the general prosperity of the Dominion of Canada been more clearly shown than in the large increase in the export of agricultural products.

While this is in a great measure due to the rapid settlement of the Northwest, it also indicates a marked improvement in the cultural methods adopted by our farmers, and to this improvement the work of the Experimental Farms has contributed no small share. By correspondence, by the distribution in the form of bulletins of the results of expert investigation of agricultural problems, and by the issuing of annual reports giving the results on the Experimental Farms of tests of all the important farm crops, they have given the farmer a series of lessons which he has not been slow to take advantage of, and the increased production resulting therefrom has given him greater confidence and enthusiasm in the work in which he is engaged.

CROP ROTATION.

The greater attention now being paid to the rotation of crops augurs well for the future. By the adoption of this system, the elements of plant food are economized and the best possible use made of such additions to the soil as humus and other fertilizing elements. The rotations practiced at the Central Experimental Farm have elicited much favourable comment from intelligent farmers, many of whom have been led to follow the systems recommended.

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In my visits to the western farms last year, I was impressed with the desirability of conducting a much more extensive series of experiments in rotations than those heretofore carried on, and I have since arranged to have considerable areas of land devoted to this purpose, in order to make the demonstration as convincing as possible.

STOCK RAISING IN THE NORTHWEST.

The rapid increase in stock raising in the Northwest has led to larger experiments with fodder plants, especially with Indian corn and roots, with most gratifying results. Varieties of Indian corn are now available which, while maturing earlier than any of those formerly grown, give almost equally good yields. Roots are also more extensively grown, furnishing succulent food for both dairy and beef cattle.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

At the Central Experimental Farm, the crop of spring wheat was a good one, twelve varieties giving an average of over 28 bushels per acre. A new variety of wheat, the Marquis, which ripens from seven to ten days earlier than Red Fife, and is quite equal to the latter in quality and, thus far, superior to it in productiveness, has attracted much attention. A large number of farmers requested samples of it, about 1,500 being supplied with five pounds each, and a few with larger lots, which will give them a good start next year in this variety.

Of twenty varieties of oats tested, the average yield was 57 bushels per acre, while six-rowed barley averaged 52 bushels and two-rowed 43 bushels per acre. Peas gave an excellent crop of 40 bushels per acre, while field roots gave a very satisfactory return, turnips yielding 30 tons and mangels 29 tons per acre. Potatoes did remarkably well, giving a large crop of well-formed and clean tubers.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

At Nappan, N.S., the dry and cold weather of June affected all crops, but this was offset to some extent by the warmth of July and August. Spring wheat averaged 27 bushels, oats 47 bushels, and six-rowed barley 47 bushels per acre. Indian corn, cut green for ensilage, did well, giving about 18 tons per acre. Turnips yielded over 38 tons per acre, while potatoes gave the rather extraordinary return of 407 bushels per acre.

A number of steers are fattened each year at Nappan, and the manure thus obtained is used, together with some artificial fertilizers, in a series of experiments to test their values for different crops.

WESTERN FARMS.

Good work has been done on the farms at Brandon, Indian Head, Lacombe, Lethbridge and Agassiz, in testing alfalfa, clovers, grasses and other fodder plants. Winter wheat has been grown quite successfully at Lethbridge, and it is probable that the area under cultivation for this crop will increase rapidly from year to year.

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EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR MANITOBA.

At Brandon the season opened late, with changeable weather and frosts till early in May, but the favourable weather later matured the crops well, and they were harvested without injury from frosts.

Spring wheat averaged 45 bushels to the acre, and one four-acre field of Marquis gave over 52 bushels per acre. Twenty varieties of oats averaged over 101 bushels per acre, six-rowed barley averaged 65 bushels and two-rowed 55 bushels. The yield of Indian corn was below the average, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

Experiments have been continued in fattening steers outside without shelter, and the results compared with fattening in the stable. Tests of vegetables and fruits suitable for Manitoba have also been carried on. Mail packages of trees and shrubs and a large quantity of tree seeds have also been distributed, in addition to the regular distribution of varieties of grain and potatoes.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

At Indian Head the crops of cereals were very good, giving grain of high quality. Barley yielded 51 bushels of six-rowed and 42 bushels of two-rowed per acre. Peas were an excellent crop, giving 46 bushels per acre. Potatoes gave the phenomenal yield of 536 bushels per acre. Alfalfa did well, furnishing a large crop of excellent fodder.

Much valuable information has been furnished the new settler on the proper methods of treating new land to prepare it for crop and to preserve its fertility and moisture-content, many samples of grain have been distributed and packages of trees and shrubs sent out. A large quantity of material has also been prepared for exhibition purposes in foreign countries and in Canada.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

At Lethbridge, two series of trial plots are conducted, one on irrigated, the other on non-irrigated land. Dry weather affected the yields somewhat on the non-irrigated portion of the farm during last season, and the irrigated land gave, in most instances, a considerably higher return.

Information has been given the settler on the growing of winter wheat, tests of varieties of vegetables suitable for Alberta have been made, and a study of the problems in connection with irrigation has been begun, all of which will prove of great value.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The season at Lacombe, although late in opening, was favourable for rapid growth, and crops were most promising up to August 1, when a hail storm injured some of them rather severely. Dry weather later reduced the yield of roots as well.

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Experiments were continued in the use of the soil packer, and in the growth of alfalfa in inoculated and non-inoculated soils. Varieties of cross-bred apples, plums and bush fruits have been set out, and plantations of ornamental trees and shrubs made.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Changeable weather during the winter was injurious to clover, and killed the plots of winter wheat. The spring was backward, but better weather afterward made the season a fairly good one.

The crops of cereals were quite up to the average, spring wheat yielding 23 bushels per acre, oats 80 bushels, six-rowed barley 47 bushels, and two-rowed the same. Peas gave over 41 bushels per acre, and Indian corn, cut green for ensilage, a return of 19 tons per acre. Turnips gave 40 tons per acre, and mangels 31 tons.

Potatoes, while not above an average crop, were excellent in quality.

Tests of varieties of vegetables suitable to British Columbia were continued, and the different sorts of apples, plums, cherries and bush fruits in the various orchards on the farm reported on.

NEW FARMS.

Rosthern.—A new farm recently secured for central Saskatchewan consists of over 150 acres of good prairie land, located about one mile east of Rosthern, on the line of the Canadian Northern railway, from which it is in full view.

During the summer of 1909, the land was fenced, and a residence for the superintendent as well as some smaller buildings were erected. Most of the season was devoted to a thorough cultivation of the land, which had become very weedy through neglect and poor farming. A considerable number of trees were planted, especially round the borders of the farm, to act as a windbreak.

It is proposed, during the coming year, to test many varieties of the more important farm crops, and also to adopt such methods of cultivation and rotation as will be useful to that portion of Saskatchewan.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The Experimental Farm at Charlottetown is nearly 60 acres in extent, adjoining the city, in an attractive location on the line of railway.

Although the property was not acquired until it was too late to carry on experimental work last season, it has been put into fairly good shape for such work during the coming year. New fences have been erected where required, and preparations made for growing experimental fields of grain and forage crops. Orchards and plantations of small fruits have been planned, and a residence for the superintendent provided, so that everything is in readiness to push the work forward rapidly this season.

SMALLER EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

In addition to the nine Experimental Farms already referred to, there are three smaller stations on farms occupied by settlers, where only a portion of their land has been rented for experimental purposes.

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One of these is near Kamloops, B.C., where 10 acres have been secured for experiments in growing cereals undry dry-farming conditions. The land was ploughed and got into good condition early this year, and about two acres of winter wheat sown. The remainder will be occupied by other important farm crops.

A second station of five acres has been obtained near the southern end of Lake Abitibi, in Quebec, near the Ontario line, adjacent to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Winter wheats grown there produced fine samples, and experiments are being tried with spring grain, fodder plants and fruits, including a few apple trees. The agricultural possibilities of this part of the country are as yet but very little known.

A third station of five acres is situated at Fort Vermilion, on the Peace river, 700 miles by mail route north of Edmonton. Some 35,000 bushels of wheat, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, are estimated to have been grown in this district in 1909. The samples obtained from this experimental station were well matured and very heavy, wheat weighing from 63 to 64½ pounds per bushel; Banner oats, 41½ pounds; barley, 49½ pounds, and peas, 64 pounds per bushel. Turnips yielded over 16 tons, mangels 15 tons and white carrots 12½ tons per acre. Vegetables yielded well. Cross-bred apple trees and plum trees sent from Ottawa made good growth. Currants and raspberries wintered well, as did the hardier sorts of ornamental trees and shrubs.

While the amount of cereals grown in this district is at present limited to that necessary to supply local demands, owing to the lack of transportation facilities, it would seem that, should a line of railway penetrate this region in the future, grain of the best quality could be produced for export.

FIELD HUSBANDRY AND LIVE STOCK.

The work in field husbandry during the past year has been along the lines of: (a) methods of soil cultivation, (b) values of different crops as grain and forage producers, and (c) the study of rotations as means of improving soils and increasing crop returns.

Soil Cultivation.—The aims of the work in soil cultivation are to study (a) the best methods of (1) increasing the humus content of the soil, and (2) the retention of that humus where its plant food content will be most certainly and readily available; (b) the effect of thorough cultivation upon crop yields, and (c) the lowering of cost of cultivation by use of more effective and larger machines.

Comparing Crop Values.—A study is being made of the comparative values of different forage crops, as well as of varieties of each kind of crop as food producers for live stock.

Rotations and Cropping Methods.—For the past eleven years various rotations and their influence upon soil improvement and crop production have been under close observation. It is probably too soon even yet to pronounce definitely upon the comparative values of the different rotations being experimented with, but it is safe to say that, (1) to farm successfully in Canada one must follow a rotation of crops;

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(2) such rotation must include some hoed crop, and some leguminous crop as peas, clover or alfalfa; and (3) the shorter the rotation the more rapidly is the land likely to improve in physical condition and fertility.

As rotations worthy of introduction on farms in eastern Canada, the three following may be mentioned:—

‘A.’

First year.—Pasture or mixed hay, ploughed in August, worked at intervals all autumn, reploughed or ribbed up in October.

Second year.—Peas and oats, or oats (or barley) and 10 pounds clover per acre.

Third year.—Manured, corn or other hoed crop.

Fourth year.—Grain, seeded down, 10 pounds clover, 12 pounds timothy per acre.

Fifth year.—Clover hay.

‘B.’

First year.—Pasture or mixed hay, ploughed in August, worked till October, then reploughed or ribbed up.

Second year.—Corn or other hoed crop.

Third year.—Grain, seeded down, 10 pounds clover, 12 pounds timothy per acre.

Fourth year.—Clover hay.

‘C.’

First year.—Clover hay.

Second year.—Corn or other hoed crop, manured.

Third year.—Grain seeded down, 12 pounds clover, 5 pounds timothy per acre.

Rotation ‘A’ provides a fairly well-balanced supply of feed for milk or beef production. Rotation ‘B’ is peculiarly well fitted for milk production where some permanent pasture is available. Rotation ‘C’ is the one best suited to the man having a considerable area of permanent pasture, thus being in a position to devote most of his arable land to the production of crops for soiling or winter feeding.

LIVE STOCK.

Experimental work in feeding horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine is being continued.

A large number of pure-bred cattle, sheep and swine are kept, and the surplus produce sold for breeding purposes to farmers or sent to one or other of the branch farms.

The work with live stock has been particularly successful during the past year. Every line of work followed has given good results, the returns in many cases being much better than expected.

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HORTICULTURAL DIVISION.

The Horticultural Division of the Central Experimental Farm deals with fruit, vegetables, forest trees, and with ornamental trees and shrubs and herbaceous plants. About 40 acres of land are used for fruit and vegetable experiments, 21 for experiments with forest trees, and 65 acres are devoted to an Arboretum and Botanic Garden, of which the Horticulturist is curator. The experimental work of the division thus covers a wide field.

Some of the more important experiments in progress during the past year are the testing of new varieties of fruits advertised for sale so that reliable information regarding them can be furnished fruit growers; the originating of new varieties by cross-breeding, and the growing of seedlings, in order to, if possible, provide new sorts suitable for growing in the many different climates of Canada, and also to furnish varieties covering the season from summer to late winter. Many very promising seedlings have fruited, and these are being propagated for further test. Attention is also being paid to chance seedlings of Canadian origin not yet offered for sale. These are being brought together at Ottawa and tested, with the object of learning how they compare with the named varieties and in the hope of obtaining some useful sorts among them. It has been found that trees of the same age vary much in productiveness, and an experiment is being conducted to learn whether this individuality is retained when young trees are grown from the most productive and least productive trees. An experiment has been in progress since 1896 to determine what results are obtained from early bearing varieties of apples planted much closer than is usually recommended. It would appear from the results so far that, in the colder parts of the country where trees do not live so long as they do where it is milder, they can be planted considerably closer than is recommended for the more favoured sections. There was a good crop of fruit in this experimental orchard in 1909.

Spraying experiments have been an important part of the work of the Horticultural Division for the past nineteen years. In 1909, those experiments undertaken related to the control of gooseberry mildew, apple aphid, and the Colorado potato beetle.

Many varieties of vegetables were tested in 1909, the main purpose being to compare the varieties which had done best in the past with the novelties which are recommended each year. Careful notes are kept so that there will be a record of how each variety succeeds. Much attention has been paid to the potato, and, in addition to the tests with varieties, there were experiments in the selection of strains with more resistance to disease, and promising results have been obtained. During the past two years there have been marked results in a test made to determine the value of a change of seed potatoes. Seed of varieties which had gone through severe drought at Ottawa in 1906, 1907 and 1908, was compared with seed of the same varieties from Nappan, N.S. The Nova Scotia seed gave more than twice the crop of the Ottawa seed. It would appear from the results that, when the vitality of tubers is lowered on account of drought, it will pay well to obtain seed from a cooler and moister climate. It is a common practice in England to obtain seed potatoes from Scotland and Ireland, where the climate is moister and cooler.

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An endeavour is being made to develop extra early strains of early varieties of vegetables for use especially in the colder parts of Canada. Peas, beans, corn and tomatoes are being worked with at present, and some very early strains have been obtained.

The apple crop was a good one in 1909, the fruit being clean and little affected by codling moth. There was a medium crop of plums, but very few cherries, the latter fruit rarely giving a good crop at Ottawa. The crops of raspberries, gooseberries and currants were good, and of strawberries medium.

Records are taken annually in the forest belts, of the growth in height and diameter of the different kinds of trees, and the tables published in the annual reports of the Experimental Farms show the increase from year to year.

The Arboretum and Botanic Garden looked very well in 1909, and now that the street cars come out to the Farm many more people see the fine collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants which have been brought together there.

During the past year a bulletin on strawberries was prepared by the Horticulturists, in which are given cultural directions for this fruit, varieties recommended and described, and the results stated of experiments which have been carried on. Three small pamphlets for use in correspondence were also prepared, including information on the Culture of Asparagus, Celery, Ginseng, Mushrooms, Melons and Onions, and How to Make and Use a Hotbed and Cold Frame, Top-grafting, How to Transplant a Tree or Shrub, Protection of Fruit Trees from Mice and Rabbits and Care of Injured Trees.

There has been a large increase in the correspondence of the Horticultural Division during the past year, many of the letters coming from British Columbia, where fruit culture has been receiving special attention during the past few years.

The Horticulturist has devoted considerable time during the past year to attending meetings at the request of various colleges, institutes and societies, and in this way also has been able to bring the work of his division before the people.

THE CEREAL DIVISION.

In spite of the late and unfavourable spring, cereals at Ottawa gave medium crops last season, the general character of the summer weather being propitious. At most of the branch Experimental Farms, crops were unusually fine, and were harvested in good condition. Altogether, the season afforded good opportunities for progress both in the work of originating new varieties of grain and in the testing under various climatic conditions of such sorts as are of established value or of great promise.

Marquis Wheat.

The new, early-ripening, cross-bred variety of wheat which was originated at Ottawa, and was introduced under the name of Marquis, proved remarkably successful in almost all localities last season. As a result, it has come suddenly into

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prominence, and seems likely to displace (in the great wheat-growing provinces) most of the other early-ripening sorts. Marquis is a beardless wheat, with rather small, hard, dark red kernels, and with rather shorter straw than most other varieties. It also has the distinct advantage of yielding flour of excellent colour and exceptionally high baking strength. Splendid samples of this variety were produced in many districts, especially in northern Saskatchewan, where on one farm the very high weight of 66½ pounds per bushel was reached. The largest yield reported was on the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., where a field of four acres gave over 200 bushels of grain. A considerable quantity of Marquis wheat was provided for distribution and for sale from the Experimental Farms, but it was found quite impossible to meet more than a small part of the demand. For the coming season a larger acreage will be sown, and it is hoped that very soon this wheat will be obtainable through the usual commercial channels.

Milling and Baking Tests.

A more commodious laboratory and improved apparatus made it possible to carry on the baking tests to much greater advantage and on a larger scale than heretofore. Some of the results obtained are mentioned under the five following headings:—

New Varieties Tested.—About fifty new cross-bred varieties of wheat were tested in the milling and baking laboratories during the winter, besides a number of older sorts grown in various parts of Canada. Among the new varieties, about ten were found which give great promise. Some of these are hard, red wheats, ripening very early and yielding flour of good colour and of such high baking strength as to surpass even the standard Red Fife (grown under the same conditions). These varieties are to be propagated and tested further, both at Ottawa and elsewhere, before any final decisions are reached as to their general utility.

The Effect of Storage on Flour.—The study of this problem was continued, the results obtained bearing out the conclusions of previous years as to the superiority of flour that has been stored for a considerable time, whether kept as wheat or as flour.

Damp Wheat.—Two series of experiments were added to the work previously done on this important problem. These tests confirmed the views expressed last year, that excessive dampness does not necessarily or invariably cause any deterioration in the baking strength of the flour obtained, even though the wheat may have been quite injured in appearance by the moisture.

Artificial Bleaching.—Considerable time was devoted to a careful comparison between new, natural flours and those which had been artificially bleached by nitrogen peroxide (electrically generated). It was found that, while the bleached flours invariably produced paler bread, the bleaching did not sensibly alter the bread-making qualities of the flour in any other respect.

High Quality of Western Wheat.—In the course of the baking tests it was clearly shown, both with commercial flour and with wheat ground in the laboratory at Ottawa, that the bread-making strength of the wheat of 1909 from the prairie provinces was somewhat higher than usual. This is encouraging to all those who are interested in maintaining the high reputation of our western wheat.

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Uniform Test Plots at Ottawa.

The uniform test plots at the Central Farm reached, last season, their lowest point in numbers for some time. This was due to the gradual process of elimination of less desirable sorts which has been going on for several years. Meanwhile the propagation of a large quantity of new material (selections from hosts of cross-bred types) has been progressing. About 120 of these are now ready for sowing in the regular test plots. This will very greatly increase the field work in cereals. A similar addition is expected next year. These new sorts consist of wheats, bred chiefly for earliness of bread-making strength, barleys bred chiefly for stiffness of straw and beardless and hulless characters as well as yield, oats bred chiefly for a large yield of hulless oats, and peas bred chiefly for yield. Other problems are also being worked upon, but those mentioned have received most attention during the past few years. While good progress has been made in all the directions indicated, the advances in wheat are of such importance that they are likely to attract the greatest amount of interest for some time to come.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

Among the more important investigations carried on during the past year, the following may be briefly referred to:—

Soils.

During the past season the work upon a series of typical prairie soils from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, has been completed. The data indicate the extreme richness of these soils, more particularly in vegetable matter and nitrogen. A comparative study, however, of cropped and virgin areas shows that a system of farming which is merely grain growing interspersed with fallowing is decidedly wasteful of the humus and nitrogen, and must in time make its effect felt on the crop yields. The adoption of rotations, whereby the land is occasionally put in sod, and the keeping of stock are the means, where practicable, of maintaining the present high productiveness characteristic of the prairies.

Since moisture in these regions is very frequently the determining factor in crop yields, experiments have been undertaken to ascertain the best cultural methods for its conservation. As an example of the results, it may be stated that, by fallowing, amounts varying from 50 to 350 tons of water per acre (to a depth of 16 inches) may be held over for the crop of the succeeding season. The value of 'sub-soil packing' on the moisture-content of the soil has also been studied in northern and southern Alberta. So far the results have not indicated any increased storage of water, that is, over and above that conserved by the well known and long practiced summer fallowing.

Wheat and Flour.

In continuing the study upon the influence of environment on the composition of wheat, some very interesting and instructive data have been obtained from irrigated and non-irrigated areas at Lethbridge, Alberta. Sowing the same wheat (containing 15.25 per cent protein) on both areas, the crop from the non-irrigated land contained 17.69 per cent protein, while that from the irrigated soil, 12.88 per

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cent. These results are in accord with those of previous seasons, and indicate very strongly that in the regulation of the vegetative processes by the abundance or otherwise of soil moisture, we have an important factor in determining the gluten content of the grain.

A very considerable amount of investigatory work has been done on the chemistry of bleached flour. It has been shown that, in commercially bleached samples, the amount of nitrate reacting compounds (calculated as nitrogen) may vary from .2 to .5 parts per million of flour.

Further, we have found that flour purposely exposed so as to be thoroughly permeated by the air may give the reaction for nitrates, but that no traces of these compounds were detected in flours bagged at the mill.

Experiments have been inaugurated to ascertain the relative bleaching action of light and air. This research is as yet incomplete, but it would appear that, of the two agencies, light is the more potent.

The composition of the straw of wheat as regards dry matter and nitrogen compounds has been determined at various stages in the later development (between flowering and dead ripeness) of the plant. The more important results may be summarized as follows: (1) The percentage of dry matter increased throughout this period, steadily and somewhat slowly until the 'late dough' stage is reached, and then much more rapidly (no doubt by a process of desiccation) as the period of dead ripeness is approached. The percentage of nitrogen in the dry matter of the straw decreases with the age of the plant, but the proportion of this nitrogen in the form of true albuminoids remains fairly constant until the period of ripeness indicated by the hardening of the kernels has been reached. After this stage a marked increase is noticed.

Root Crops.

The nutritive value of the more important varieties of mangels, turnips and carrots as grown on the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been determined, the estimations comprising the percentages of dry matter and sugar. The results, as in past seasons, show that very considerable differences in feeding value may exist between varieties of the same class of roots, these differences being the more marked in the case of mangels.

Since 1899, experiments have been conducted with two varieties of mangels towards ascertaining the influence of heredity on the composition of the root. The results from the season of 1909 confirm those of former years, and indicate the potency of heredity as affecting the dry matter and sugar content of the mature root.

The factory value of the three leading varieties of sugar beets—Vilmorins Improved, Klein Wanzleben and Très Riche—has been again determined. The roots tested were grown on seven of the Dominion Experimental Farms, and hence are of wide interest in showing the influence of varying soils on the sugar-content and

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purity of the beet. Considered as a whole, the results are most satisfactory, indicating that beets of excellent quality for the production of sugar can be grown at widely distant points of the Dominion.

Dairying.

In connection with certain experimental work carried on by the Dairy Division in making cheese from milk of varying fat-content, a very considerable amount of analytical work has been done. Samples of condensed milks, milk powders, &c., have also been analysed.

Meat Inspection.

During the fiscal year 1909-10, 123 samples from the Meat Inspection Division were examined and reported on. These consisted largely of preservatives, dyestuffs, spices and condiments generally, collected by inspectors at various Canadian packing establishments, and were analysed with the view of determining their nature and the presence of any deleterious compounds.

Correspondence and Samples from Farmers.

The correspondence, both in English and French, continues to increase, and the answering of the numerous questions relating to soils, fertilizers and manures, cattle foods, insecticides, &c., must be regarded as a work of very considerable educational value.

In addition to the foregoing means of rendering direct assistance to the farming community, there has been, as in past years, the analysis or examination of samples of an agricultural character sent in by farmers. Such time as can be spared from the purely experimental work is devoted to the examination of these samples. During the year 946 were received, of which 113 were waters from farm homesteads.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

Owing to the growth of the entomological work, and the necessity for its extension along specific lines of inquiry, together with the need of investigation with regard to the diseases affecting field and orchard crops, the work of the joint Division of Entomology and Botany has been divided, and a new Division of Botany created. A new officer, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, has been appointed to take charge of the Entomological Division, and it has now been furnished and equipped with a view to meeting the growing demand and necessity for entomological inquiry and the dissemination of information as to the means of preventing and controlling the attacks of insects and other pests. The work of the division includes the study of the life-histories and habits, under the varying conditions which exist in the widely differing regions of the Dominion, of noxious insects affecting farm crops, fruit and fruit trees, forest and shade trees, and also live stock and man himself. The natural and artificial means of control are studied; of the former, it is of especial importance to consider not only the parasitic insects, but also the relation of birds to injurious insects.

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During the year certain insects have been the cause of very considerable damage and loss by their attacks. In many parts of eastern Canada, White Grubs have been very destructive to grass land and also to field and garden crops, especially to potatoes. Wire-worms also have been very numerous and destructive in different regions throughout the Dominion. The injuries caused by these insects are frequently due to a wrong method of treatment of permanent grass land when it is turned down to cultivation. In all parts of the Dominion, even as far north as the Yukon Territory, the different species of Root Maggots have been very injurious to certain crops, and attention is being given to these insects to discover the best measures of prevention and control.

Cereals have again suffered in Ontario and Manitoba from the attacks of Grasshoppers, which have been numerous in Quebec also. In Prince Edward Island the Wheat Joint-worm has again been prevalent; the Hessian Fly, on the other hand, has not been reported from many localities. The Pea Weevil still occurs in Ontario, especially in the western counties; but there is no excuse for its presence, as it can be completely controlled by fumigation with carbon bisulphide. The Hop Flea Beetle, which has been a source of serious loss to the hop industry in British Columbia, has not been so serious this year, and its decrease is probably due to the active measures which are being taken to control it, and also to natural means of control.

In addition to the annually recurring pests injurious to fruit and fruit trees, concerning which large numbers of inquiries are answered, certain pests have been more injurious than usual. Aphides or plant lice have been abnormally numerous, and the Oyster-shell Scale appears to have become almost as serious as the Codling Moth in Ontario. In certain regions, especially in Nova Scotia, the Canker Worm has been the cause of very great loss; fortunately, these are insects which can be controlled.

We are threatened with the introduction of the Brown-tail Moth. It has already established itself in certain districts in Nova Scotia, where steps are being taken to prevent its spread. To prevent its further introduction into Canada on European nursery stock, on which it is frequently found and in which manner it was first introduced into the United States, arrangements were made for the inspection of all such stock entering Canada. Over two million plants, fruit seedlings and ornamental plants have been inspected, and more than three hundred nests were discovered and destroyed, indicating the importance of such inspection. The division is devoting special attention to this insect, and I hope that, by taking the necessary steps at the beginning of the threatened invasion, we shall be saved the grave experience of our southern neighbours.

The San José Scale has extended its range slightly in Ontario, owing no doubt to the transference of nursery stock from infested localities within the province. As all, except European stock, is fumigated at the federal fumigation stations before entering Canada, it has not entered any of the other fruit-growing provinces.

With the increased importance which is being attached to the conservation of the forests, greater attention is being given to the study of those insects which attack

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and destroy forest trees. Enormous losses are caused annually by the activities of the bark-boring and timber-destroying beetles, and several species have been recorded during the year as causing the destruction of coniferous trees, especially spruce. The depredations of the Larch Sawfly have again assumed very large proportions, and its range now extends from Nova Scotia almost to Winnipeg, through which area it is feared that it will cause the destruction of the majority of the tamarack or native larch trees. From Nova Scotia many reports were made concerning the destruction of the foliage of the birches by a leaf-mining saw-fly, which is a new insect.

The increasing numbers of inquiries for information on apiculture are a pleasing indication of the greater attention that is being paid, especially in Quebec, to the production of honey, which is an important industry capable of great development in Canada.

The supervision of the orchards on the Indian reserves in British Columbia, and the eradication and control of the pests therein on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs, has been continued, and I am pleased to note that the improvement in the condition of these orchards is giving increasing satisfaction to the neighbouring settlers and fruit growers.

With a view to making the entomological collections of the divisions, which are increasing in size annually, of greater value in naming insects sent in by farmers and students for identification, they are being put into order, and are very representative of the insects of Canada. Exhibits of injurious insects and their injuries are being arranged to make the collections of practical interest and value, in addition to being of scientific assistance to students who, in all parts of Canada, make free use of the facilities so provided.

The Entomologist has visited the different provinces of the Dominion for the purposes of inspection and inquiry in connection with the work of the division, and also to deliver addresses on noxious insects and means of control.

DIVISION OF BOTANY.

The work of this, as a separate division, was begun in July, 1909. The laboratories situated at the Central Experimental Farm are fully equipped with all necessary and up-to-date apparatus and appliances, and are in charge of a competent officer. The facilities afforded, enable him to supply useful and valuable information on all botanical matters in their relation to agriculture, forestry and fruit culture, &c., and also render possible the carrying on of such research as may be required in connection with the investigation and prevention of diseases of field, garden, orchard and forest plants. During the year covered by this report many inquiries were dealt with, which were received from correspondents all over the Dominion. These inquiries related to the identification of plants, the eradication of weeds, the properties of poisonous and other plants. The new Division of Botany, while giving the desired advice in relation to the above inquiries, however, is specially equipped to assist the farmers of Canada concerning the prevention of diseases of plants due to fungus or bacterial parasites. Much original work is necessary in this direction to

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save the farmers and fruit growers from the losses accompanying the attacks of plants by these parasitic organisms. Thus the services of the Division of Botany have been called upon in many instances, and numerous specimens of diseased potatoes, cereals, fruits and all other kinds of vegetation have been sent for examination and report. As a rule, the necessary precautions could be suggested after the disease had been carefully studied, and in several cases experiments were undertaken with the view of ascertaining the cause and probable means of prevention of diseases, which were new or but little known. It is gratifying to record the interest which farmers have already taken in this work of the Botanical Division since its enlargement, and it should be widely known that every farmer of the Dominion has now, placed at his disposal a laboratory specially equipped to serve as an inquiry bureau in such cases as have been referred to. It is expected that farmers who have thus obtained useful advice will co-operate and make the work of the Division of Botany more generally useful throughout the Dominion. Besides the investigation of diseases already existing in Canada, there is another important service rendered by the Division of Botany in connection with the safe-guarding of the farmers' interests by keeping a close lookout in order to prevent the introduction of diseases from other countries, or their spread if such introduction has already taken place. Thus the division was instrumental in the timely discovery in closest proximity to Canada (Newfoundland) of the existence of a very serious European potato malady, viz., 'Potato Canker,' which is due to a parasitic fungus that has caused serious losses in countries where the disease was prevalent. By my direction, a bulletin (No. 63) was prepared without delay, which has been widely distributed, giving, with instructive illustrations, a careful advice how an outbreak of this disease is to be met. It may be easily seen, however, that only prompt attention on the part of the farmers themselves to matters of this kind will result in preventing the establishment of this or any other disease that may be accidentally imported into the Dominion of Canada.

Another European disease, occurring in apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot and other fruit trees of similar kinds, has been observed in Nova Scotia, and is receiving careful attention to prevent its spread. The disease produces a peculiar silvery appearance of the upper surface of the leaves. Owing to this peculiarity, it has received the name of Silver Leaf Disease. The fruit growers have been warned to be on the lookout for this trouble, which is readily noticed, and they have been requested to immediately forward specimens of the affected twigs to the Dominion Botanist, for identification and advice. As is the case with diseases in animals, it must be borne in mind that negligence in reporting the signs of any disease occurring in plants may result in its rapid spread, and infection of a whole locality may take place in a very short time. For this reason, great stress has been laid by the Botanist on the point that specimens of diseased parts of any kind of vegetation should be forwarded without any delay to the Division of Botany, when advice will be promptly given.

POULTRY DIVISION.

While the work of this division, during the past year, was for a great part devoted to the carrying on of experiments, much time and attention was also taken up in replying to a large and growing correspondence, and in attendance at agri-

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cultural meetings and poultry shows held throughout the country. The more important experiments conducted may be enumerated as follows:—

(1) Continuation of the work, inaugurated a few years ago, of building up prolific egg-laying strains of fowls by breeding only from birds of ascertained merit as egg layers. In this undertaking, trap nests were used as a reliable means of distinguishing the good from the poor layers. The latter birds were discarded, while the former were selected to breed from. Care was taken to mate the selected hens with a male bird from parentage of proved egg-laying worth. This work is unavoidably slow, but, if carefully persisted in, should bring about the desired results.

(2) Noting the effect on winter egg production of rations of different compositions. The best results, up to this time, have been attained by the use of varied rations, the nature of which is shown in the annual reports of this division for the past two years.

(3) Continued trials, during the winter season, of unheated poultry houses with and without cotton fronts. As compared with the older system of heated houses, results so far attained are strongly in favour of the pattern of house into which cold, but fresh, air is admitted through cotton screens.

(4) Experiments in hatching chickens by artificial and by natural means were continued, and data of interest and import were secured. Experimental work has shown that one of the greatest drawbacks to the successful hatching of chickens in early spring, by hen or incubator, is the poor fertility of the eggs. The favourable results so far obtained from the new styles of winter poultry houses with their free circulation of air, lead to the hope that they will prove valuable agents in remedying this defect.

(5) The hopper system of feeding, by which whole or ground grains are constantly kept before the fowls, has proved satisfactory. As a method of feeding chickens running at large in a field, it has been very convenient.

Details of other experimental work will be given in the usual annual report.

GENERAL CROPS OF THE DOMINION.

FIELD CROPS AND LIVE STOCK OF THE YEAR 1909.

The year ending with March, 1910, was in all respects the best in the history of Canada for field crops and live stock.

The area in crops was 30,065,556 acres, and the value of products computed at local market prices was \$532,992,100. For the preceding year the area in crops was 27,505,663 acres, and the value of products was \$432,534,000.

Wheat, oats and barley gave a value of \$289,144,000, which was \$80,000,000 more than for the previous year. Hay and clover gave a value of \$132,287,700, being \$10,403,000 more than in 1908. Rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax gave a value of \$26,707,000, or \$3,663,000 more than in 1908. The hoed and cultivated crops of beans, potatoes, turnips and other roots, corn and sugar beets gave a value of \$84,853,000, which was an increase of \$6,317,000.

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The value of all field crops in Prince Edward Island last year was \$9,213,900; in Nova Scotia, \$22,319,000; in New Brunswick, \$18,150,000; in Quebec, \$90,071,000; in Ontario, \$200,398,000; in Manitoba, \$74,420,500; in Saskatchewan, \$97,677,500; and in Alberta, \$20,741,000.

In the Northwest provinces the production of wheat increased from 23,457,000 bushels in 1900 to 147,482,000 bushels in 1909, of oats from 16,653,681 to 185,439,000 bushels, and of barley from 3,141,121 to 31,358,000 bushels.

In Ontario the yield of fall wheat last year was 14,086,000 bushels; of spring wheat, 2,176,000 bushels; of oats, 109,192,000 bushels; and of barley, 20,952,000 bushels. The harvest of 1900 gave 21,879,000 bushels fall wheat, 6,539,900 bushels spring wheat, 88,138,974 bushels oats, and 16,087,862 bushels barley.

In Quebec the principal crops were 1,968,203 bushels wheat, 33,536,677 bushels oats, and 2,535,597 bushels barley in 1900, against 1,679,000 bushels wheat, 42,501,000 bushels oats, and 2,604,000 bushels barley in 1909.

In the three maritime provinces the yield of wheat in 1900 was 1,369,000 bushels; of oats, 11,725,000 bushels; and of barley, 385,760 bushels. Last year the yield of wheat was 1,321,000 bushels; of oats, 16,334,000 bushels; and of barley, 484,000 bushels.

Comparing the same years of 1900 and 1909 for animal fodders, the yield of hay and clover and forage crops in the Maritime provinces was 1,356,300 tons in 1900 and 2,395,000 tons in 1909; in Quebec, 2,182,65 tons in 1900 and 4,897,000 tons in 1909; in Ontario, 3,792,000 tons in 1900 and 7,068,000 tons in 1909; and in the Northwest provinces, 999,800 tons in 1900, inclusive of prairie hay, and 296,100 tons in 1909, exclusive of prairie hay.

In the whole of Canada the number of horses on farms in 1909 was 2,132,489; of milch cows, 2,849,306; of other horned cattle, 4,384,779; of sheep, 2,705,390; and of swine, 2,912,509. The census of live stock on farms was taken for the year 1901, when the number of horses was 1,410,515; of milch cows, 2,292,120; of other horned cattle, 3,080,384; of sheep, 2,465,565; and of swine, 2,292,675.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH.

The work of this branch has, during the year, been characterized by great activity, and reasonably satisfactory progress has been made in the task of eradicating a number of the more serious diseases affecting the live stock of the Dominion.

The statistics for the year 1909-10, which will be found in the special report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, indicate that the aggressive policy now pursued has been effective in securing control of most of the maladies which come under the operation of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

To this general statement there are, of course, some exceptions, the most notable being that widespread scourge, Bovine Tuberculosis, of which further mention will

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be made. The quarantine system has been strengthened and improved both as regards the importation of animals from overseas and their introduction from the neighbouring republics of the United States and Mexico.

The general efficiency of the veterinary staff has been more than maintained by the operation of the new regulation requiring all candidates for appointment to pass a special qualifying examination in professional subjects. This ruling, which was adopted immediately after the coming into force of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, is working well, and is instrumental in securing for the service a better type of inspector than it was sometimes possible to obtain under the old system of appointment. The higher standard of education now insisted on at the Ontario Veterinary College is also of great value to the department, furnishing as it does an annual draft of capable young veterinarians to fill vacancies and to supply the new officers needed to enable the service to keep pace with the marvellous growth of the west.

Among the diseases dealt with, glanders is perhaps the most important, and it is gratifying to note that the active measures adopted some five years ago have resulted in a marked diminution of its prevalence throughout the Dominion.

The following figures speak for themselves, and in studying them it should be borne in mind that during the first six months that the new policy was in force, no compensation was paid for animals showing clinical symptoms, nor was the policy applied to Manitoba which at that time dealt with the disease under a provincial Act.

Year.	Horses killed.	Compensation.
		\$ cts.
1904-05	2,113	147,851 45
1905-06 5 months . . .	1,387	108,045 76
1906-07	1,881	142,057 07
1907-08	1,324	102,868 65
1908-09	981	73,386 81
1909-10	626	48,662 68

Dourine or *Maladie du Coût* still continues to exist among horses in certain districts in Alberta, but to a much less extent than was formerly the case. Owing to its very treacherous and insidious nature, the control of this disease is an exceedingly difficult matter, more particularly among horses kept under range conditions.

Despite the best efforts of my officers, occasional outbreaks come to light, sometimes involving a considerable number of animals, and necessitating the greatest care and exactitude in tracing suspect and contact individuals. A strict inspection of all horses leaving the district in which the disease is known to exist has apparently been instrumental in confining it to Alberta, as no cases have been discovered in the other provinces.

Mange of horses has, to all appearance, been brought under control in the range country, although occasional outbreaks still continue to be detected in other parts of

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the Dominion. Among animals kept in domestication, however, the disease is not nearly so difficult to deal with as it is on the range, nor are its effects on the individual properly housed and cared for so serious as they are to the range horse.

The prevalence of mange in cattle is, under the policy of close inspection and quarantine adopted two years ago, steadily decreasing, and there is every reason to hope that its existence on our western ranges will soon be a thing of the past. As with horse mange, this disease is a comparatively trifling one among domesticated cattle, although on the range, where the conditions are all in favour of its rapid dissemination, and where animals suffer from exposure and occasionally, especially in winter, from shortage of feed, it is a very serious matter indeed.

Several isolated outbreaks of sheep scab, fortunately affecting only a very few animals in each case, have been detected and dealt with in Ontario. The Dominion is now apparently entirely free from this troublesome disease, and in this connection it is gratifying to be able to report that the quarantine of thirty days imposed in June, 1908, by the United States authorities on Canadian sheep when imported for breeding, feeding or grazing, was removed in October last, greatly to the satisfaction of such of our breeders as are interested in this trade.

Hog cholera has made its appearance on several occasions during the year, outbreaks having occurred in swill-fed hogs in the environs of Ottawa and Toronto, as also in the vicinity of Cobalt. In every case the disease was promptly brought under control and effectively stamped out.

These rather remarkable outbreaks of what is to all appearance hog cholera, occurring among swill-fed hogs which, so far as can be ascertained, have been in no way exposed to infection, are not uncommon in other countries, and have been made the subject of several very searching and exhaustive investigations, but without any very definite results. A series of experiments on this subject has been for some time in progress at the biological laboratory of the branch but, so far, there is nothing new to report.

A number of small outbreaks of typical hog cholera have also been dealt with in the neighbourhood of New Westminster, B.C., but in these cases it was possible to trace the source of the original infection to animals imported from the United States.

Rabies which, as stated in my last two annual reports, was introduced to Ontario early in 1907, continued to extend over the western peninsula of that province, until the outbreaks became too numerous and alarming to permit of their being controlled by ordinary measures.

As foreshadowed in my last report, I therefore deemed it advisable, in February of this year, to issue a special order providing for the compulsory muzzling, or detention under lock and key, of all dogs in that portion of the western peninsula of Ontario lying west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of York and Simcoe.

In the enforcement of this order, my officers were fortunately able to secure the hearty co-operation of the provincial health authorities, and although, in some districts there has been a tendency to evade its provisions, these have, as a general

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rule, been fairly well observed. As an additional precaution, another order was issued early in March, prohibiting the movement of dogs from the area described above. This action was deemed necessary because of the fact that an outbreak which took place last year in Alberta was traced to a dog shipped from the infected district in Ontario. While the disease still appears from time to time in western Ontario, the cases have greatly diminished in frequency since the orders above referred to were put in force, and there is no doubt that if all dogs are kept either muzzled or securely tied up the trouble will very shortly be at an end.

Only one human being has succumbed to the disease, but a great many persons, bitten by dogs either rabid or suspected of being rabid, have undergone the Pasteur treatment either at the Institute in New York or in Toronto, where special arrangements for its application have been made by the Ontario Board of Health. A considerable number of horses, cattle, sheep and swine have died of rabies contracted through being bitten by dogs, the losses suffered by individual owners from this cause being, in some cases, rather serious.

It is to be hoped that the enforcement of the muzzling order will, as in Great Britain, result in the complete eradication of rabies from Canada, although owing to the long land boundary between our territory and that of the United States, in which country the disease always exists to a greater or less extent, the difficulty of keeping it out is greatly increased. In some of the states the wild animals have become affected with rabies, thus adding greatly to the danger of its dissemination, and it is scarcely necessary to dwell on the importance of keeping it in check in Canada as, if it once obtained a foothold among the fur-bearing fauna of our northern forests, its terrors would be enormously increased.

A few outbreaks of Anthrax have been reported, but none of these have been of an alarming character. The policy of inoculating all exposed herds with the preventive vaccine now manufactured at the biological laboratory appears to have been productive of excellent results. The nature of the disease is, however, such that unless the practice of inoculating all the cattle on infected farms is regularly maintained, outbreaks are liable to occur from time to time.

The preventive vaccine for Anthrax, as well as that for Black-quarter, which is also prepared at the laboratory, are supplied to stock owners at five cents per dose. The demand for the former is fortunately small, but the latter is in constant request, and both appear to be giving the greatest possible satisfaction to those using them.

The investigation commenced two years ago into the nature and causes of the disease which under the name of Red-water has for many years become a source of great loss and annoyance to cattle owners in some districts of British Columbia, was unfortunately interrupted by the resignation of the pathologist to whom it had been entrusted. It is now in the hands of Dr. Seymour Hadwen, who, having spent considerable time in similar work in collaboration with Professor Nuttall, of Cambridge University, is especially fitted for the task. His final report is not yet available, but the progress made encourages the hope that, in the near future, it will be possible to recommend such measures as will enable stock owners to successfully combat the disease.

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The pathological researches into the nature and treatment of Dourine, which have been conducted by Dr. Watson, at the branch laboratory, established some years ago at Lethbridge, Alberta, are still being continued, much valuable information regarding the disease having been secured in this way.

During the past winter a special arrangement was made with Dr. J. L. Todd, Professor of Pathology at McGill University, whereby his services were enlisted in the effort to ascertain the true nature of the disease of horses, known as Swamp Fever, which annually causes considerable loss in the prairie provinces. Professor Todd was fortunately able to secure accommodation at Macdonald College for the experimental animals required in this work. His report has not yet been received, but from his high reputation and large experience in similar research there is every reason to hope that we will ere long be placed in possession of more knowledge regarding this disease than has hitherto been available.

I regret to report that the peculiar disease known as Hemorrhagic Septicemia has of recent years made its appearance in Canada. This malady, which was unknown, or at least unidentified in America prior to 1898, when a serious outbreak occurred in Tennessee, was first observed (but not recognized) in Canada during the summer of 1902, when several cases occurred among cattle at Bury, in the eastern townships. Since that date it has appeared from time to time in a number of different districts in the province of Quebec, as well as at some few points in eastern Ontario.

For several years after its first appearance the outbreaks were very few in number; in fact in some seasons no cases whatever were reported. During the summer of 1909, however, it was much more prevalent than ever before, and, as the rate of mortality is very high, ranging from 80 to 90 per cent of the animals affected, the losses were considerable, and the alarm among stock owners correspondingly great.

The true nature of the disease is but little understood, although it is supposed to be due to a specific bacillus belonging to the group classed by Lignières as 'Pasteurelloses.' It has not, however, been definitely shown to be contagious, nothing being known regarding the method of infection, and I have therefore so far refrained from bringing it under the operation of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

In the event of its ravages continuing during the coming summer, it will, however, in all probability, be necessary to take official action for its control, and at the same time to do all we can in the way of pathological investigation with a view to the securing of further information regarding its true nature and the best way to deal with it.

A good deal of effort has been expended in this direction by the authorities of the State of Minnesota, in which the disease is perhaps more prevalent than in any other part of the continent. In this work the United States Department of Agriculture is now co-operating, and while there is every reason to hope that their united efforts will be successful, I feel that my department should also endeavour to do its part in the matter.

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There is another disease in regard to which, although our knowledge of its nature is fairly complete, we have, as yet, no definite policy. The control of Bovine Tuberculosis presents perhaps greater difficulty than does that of any other malady affecting the domesticated animals. So far, no country in the world has been able to deal with it at all satisfactorily, and of the many attempts at legislation which have been made by different communities, almost all have utterly failed, while the benefit derived from the others has been so exceedingly slight as to fairly justify their being also classed as failures.

The subject is, however, one of paramount importance, and although Canada's comparative inaction regarding it has not, as a matter of fact, left her at all behind the more ambitious, but perhaps less cautious, communities above referred to, I feel that it will be necessary for us to adopt in the near future a more aggressive policy than we have hitherto followed.

Exactly what this policy will be has not been decided, but it is hoped that the International Commission appointed last year by the American Veterinary Medical Association, of which Dr. Rutherford is chairman, and which includes among its members, in addition to a number of experienced veterinarians both scientific and practical, medical scientists, public health officers and representatives of the stock breeding, dairying and packing industries, will be able to bring in such a report as will enable me to lay before parliament a plan which will meet with its entire approval.

The disease undoubtedly exists to some considerable extent among Canadian cattle, especially those kept under highly artificial conditions. It also prevails, as evidenced by the returns of the Meat Inspection Division, among swine, particularly in districts where these animals mix freely with cattle or are fed on the by-products of the dairy. If eradicated among cattle, however, it would undoubtedly disappear from among swine, as in them it is, almost invariably, of bovine origin.

The policy of closely inspecting all stock entering Canada from the south, and especially that of testing with mallein all the horses, has rendered necessary the extension of several of the quarantine stations at points on the international boundary. At some of these places, more especially at those where intending settlers enter in the greatest numbers, the accommodation has been very largely increased.

The effective guarding of the boundary in the prairie country is, however, a matter of no little difficulty, and it is hoped that, with the co-operation of other departments interested, it will ere long be possible to make such arrangements as will greatly simplify the task.

A great forward step has been taken in the inauguration of a comprehensive system, having for its object the thorough cleansing and disinfection of all cars used for the conveyance of live stock in Canada. Much time and thought were expended by my officers in the consideration of this matter, which is, needless to say, one of primary importance in the work of eradicating contagious diseases of animals.

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After repeated consultations with the various railway authorities, an arrangement was reached by which empty stock cars entering all the principal railway centres in Canada are cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of inspectors specially appointed for this purpose.

On the arrangement being found to work satisfactorily, its provisions were, in order to make them effective, embodied in a ministerial order, which is now being duly enforced throughout the Dominion.

Special inspectors are also constantly engaged in the work of examining the various stockyards throughout the Dominion for the purpose of seeing that these are maintained in a clean, comfortable and sanitary condition.

Apart from the additional safety from disease infection due to the operations above mentioned, shippers of live stock express themselves as being highly pleased with the new conditions, while last, but not least, the suffering and discomfort of the animals themselves have been very materially lessened.

The work of meat inspection, which has now been in operation for nearly three years, is constantly becoming more effective as well as more popular. Confined as the service is, however, to establishments engaged in export or interprovincial trade, it is not sufficiently far-reaching in its effects on the general meat supply of the Canadian people.

There is a growing sentiment, largely due to the thoroughness of the work performed by my officers, in favour of the establishment, under provincial legislation, of municipal abattoirs, in which the meats entering into domestic trade could be subjected to a proper scrutiny before being placed on the market. The general feeling is that if it is necessary to condemn, as my officers daily do, considerable quantities of the meats derived from the admittedly high-class animals entering our large export establishments, the conditions existing in the ordinary private slaughter house are well worth looking into.

The owners of inspected houses, while loyally supporting the department, realize, and do not hesitate to say, that, under present arrangements, they are being subjected to the unfair competition of diseased and unsound meats sold by dealers who are entirely free from official supervision and whose condemnations, being made by themselves, are, very naturally, few and far between.

It is to be hoped that, in the near future, our provincial and municipal authorities will become alive to the necessity of taking action in the direction of providing such a system of domestic meat inspection as will place the products of the ordinary retail butcher on a parity with those of the packer as regards quality, soundness, and above all, freedom from disease.

Since the date of my last report there has been, I am glad to say, speaking generally, a very marked improvement in the conditions under which the packing of fruits and vegetables is carried on. This is largely due to the supervision of the special officers of my department who are entrusted with the inspection of the estab-

lishments engaged in this industry. While, of course, the methods followed in some houses left little to be desired, the converse was true of many others.

It has not, so far, been found necessary in any instance to take legal proceedings, the packers, almost without exception, having shown themselves ready and willing to meet the requirements of the law as soon as these were explained to them. The results of the new legislation embodied in the Meat and Canned Foods Act are, as a whole, exceedingly gratifying, and indicate that the various lines of industry affected will eventually benefit largely by the improvement in both method and material consequent on the inauguration of a policy of official supervision.

ARCHIVES.

During the past year the Archives Branch has acquired many valuable collections of original papers, and the work of classifying and arranging these documents is progressing satisfactorily.

Details of the work carried on by the branch is to be found in the appendix to this volume (see Appendix No. 22).

III.—PATENTS OF INVENTION.

The following tables show the transactions of the Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

Applications for Patents.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			Caveats.	Assignment of Patents.	Notices under Section 8.
	Patents.	Certificates.	Total.			
7,780	7,223	1,010	8,233	448	3,147	790

DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office Fees.

Month.	Notices.	Patents.	Assign- ments.	Certified Copies.	Caveats.	Sundries.	Subscrip- tions.	Total.
1909.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April.....	116 00	14,930 05	589 50	205 65	225 00	22 16	50 20	16,138 66
May.....	101 00	17,063 25	690 85	226 25	205 00	34 00	128 65	18,149 00
June.....	132 00	12,548 50	634 25	275 89	164 00	20 60	71 45	13,846 69
July.....	169 25	12,885 65	643 00	125 40	162 00	9 25	27 40	14,021 95
August.....	153 00	14,169 10	556 00	233 40	204 00	100 00	18 40	15,433 90
September.....	122 00	14,015 20	508 00	160 85	120 00	10 00	9 10	14,945 15
October.....	126 50	15,645 94	532 85	219 45	168 85	7 00	12 60	16,713 19
November.....	98 25	14,492 10	746 00	171 70	137 00	19 70	19 80	15,684 55
December.....	135 75	14,989 50	691 00	160 80	159 00	14 50	36 40	16,186 95
1910.								
January.....	141 00	15,883 65	667 40	236 15	120 65	16 75	31 80	17,187 40
February.....	124 85	16,107 90	789 15	212 00	245 00	2 75	44 25	17,525 90
March.....	164 00	17,143 15	601 25	275 90	222 00	14 25	19 65	18,438 20
	1,583 60	179,873 99	7,649 25	2,503 44	2,220 50	270 96	469 80	194,571 54

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The Canadian patentees were distributed among the provinces of the Dominion as follows:—

Ontario.	Quebec.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Prince Edward Island.	Yukon.
610	267	88	90	29	30	40	39	2	3

Patents issued to residents of Canada, with the ratio of population to each patent granted:—

Provinces.	Patents.	One to every.
British Columbia.....	90	2,561
Ontario.....	610	3,627
Manitoba.....	88	4,155
Alberta.....	39	4,754
Saskatchewan.....	40	6,444
Quebec.....	267	6,451
Yukon.....	3	9,073
New Brunswick.....	30	11,179
Nova Scotia.....	29	15,983
Prince Edward Island.....	2	50,711

Patents issued to citizens of foreign countries:—

Countries.	Patents.	Countries.	Patents.
United States of America.....	5,021	Hungary.....	7
Great Britain.....	392	Spain.....	1
Germany.....	241	Egypt.....	1
Australia.....	60	Southern Rhodesia.....	1
France.....	75	Russia.....	14
New Zealand.....	37	Norway.....	18
Sweden.....	39	Newfoundland.....	2
Belgium.....	20	Japan.....	2
Austria.....	23	Mexico.....	11
Italy.....	8	Argentina.....	5
Switzerland.....	12	Russian Poland.....	2
Denmark.....	8	Holland.....	7
Transvaal.....	12	Cuba.....	1

Statement of the number of patents issued under the Act, on which the fees are paid for periods of six, twelve or eighteen years, at the option of the patentee; and of patents on which the certificates of payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents originally granted for periods of six and twelve years.

Period for which Fees were paid on First Issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after issue.		Reissues.	
6 years.	12 years.	18 years.	6 years.	12 years.	6 years.	18 years.
7,197	5	14	955	55	6	1

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The total revenue of the Patent Office for the year ending March 31, 1910, was \$194,571.54.

The number of new applications for patents presented during the year was 7,789, an increase over the preceding year of 550.

The total number of reports issued by the examiners during the year was 10,909, and seven patents were surrendered and reissued.

Out of the total number of patents granted by this office during the year, there were 5,021 issued to inventors, or assignees, resident in the United States, being 70 per cent of the whole issue.

This branch of my department continues to receive the official reports of patents from Great Britain, Australia, United States, Mexico and Japan, in addition to other periodicals of a scientific nature, in exchange for the Canadian Patent Office Record.

There were 1,366 patents brought under the conditions of the Compulsory License clause, section 44, of the Patent Act.

The number of notices under section 8 was 790.

The present fiscal year shows a very large increase in the business of the office and in its revenue. The total amount of fees received was \$194,571.54, being the largest receipts for the same period of time in the history of this branch of my department, the increase over the preceding year amounting to \$17,879.49.

IV.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS.

Statement of fees received by the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Months.	Trade Marks.	Copy- rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign- ments.	Copies.	Total
1909.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April.....	2,635 25	131 00	70 00	8 00	36 75	16 00	2,897 00
May.....	2,485 05	120 88	70 00	6 00	49 00	22 75	2,753 68
June.....	2,203 15	105 40	50 00	30 00	47 75	37 25	2,473 55
July.....	3,951 15	154 00	43 50	18 00	44 40	24 00	4,235 05
August.....	2 086 15	131 65	85 15	10 00	11 50	11 25	2,335 70
September.....	2,675 55	131 50	40 00	8 00	42 00	7 00	2,904 05
October.....	3,078 75	162 25	70 00	6 00	22 00	12 50	3,351 50
November.....	2,745 40	148 75	35 00	30 00	16 00	22 50	2,997 65
December.....	3,136 45	225 00	95 00	21 00	21 00	31 00	3,529 45
1910.							
January.....	2,780 45	129 50	40 25	58 00	24 00	5 00	3,037 20
February.....	3,395 00	134 15	64 25	12 00	26 00	16 50	3,647 90
March.....	3,555 65	134 00	100 00	28 50	23 00	67 25	3,908 40
Total.....	34,728 00	1,708 08	763 15	235 50	363 40	273 00	38,071 13

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The particulars of the registrations made by the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch of the Department of Agriculture during the year ended March 31, 1910, are as follows:—

I. Copyrights—	
Full copyrights without certificates..	1,243
Full copyrights with certificates..	171
Temporary copyrights without certificates...	16
Temporary copyrights with certificates...	4
Interim copyrights without certificates...	95
Interim copyrights with certificates...	5
Renewals of copyrights..	1
	————— 1,535
II. Trade Marks..	1,059
Renewals of specific trade marks..	13
III. Industrial Designs..	143
Renewals..	2
IV. Timber Marks..	108
V. Assignments..	174
	—————
Total registrations..	3,034

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of this branch from 1897 to 1909, inclusive:—

Year.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Received.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks, Registered.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Timber Marks Registered.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
									\$ cts.
1897.....	2,606	3,548	756	273	446	75	13	94	14,101 93
1898.....	2,576	3,453	734	275	423	136	15	114	13,535 17
1899.....	2,487	2,910	702	237	430	112	5	117	14,161 28
1900.....	2,679	3,213	893	247	447	126	22	136	14,782 53
1901.....	2,605	3,211	888	249	521	146	24	183	16,823 26
1902.....	2,687	3,257	900	196	528	164	26	222	17,703 09
1903.....	2,687	3,211	900	176	557	88	23	272	18,086 25
1904.....	2,858	3,293	1,106	228	621	107	25	118	20,647 30
1905.....	3,367	3,902	1,130	189	661	139	22	154	23,706 77
1906.....	5,340	5,193	1,228	169	1,119	125	47	282	33,107 13
1907.....	4,475	4,353	1,240	175	848	182	33	136	30,073 29
1908.....	6,647	4,980	1,416	170	892	162	44	343	37,514 00
1909.....	6,320	5,750	1,535	171	1,059	143	108	174	38,071 13

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V.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.

A report of this division of my department must differ from that on other divisions, inasmuch as the best results of public health measures—like all other preventive work—are negative and not positive in their nature. The less there is to say of the year's work, the more thoroughly satisfactory that year's work has been. The work even when fraught with results most protective of, and beneficial to, the country, is but too apt to pass unrecognized. As long as the country is free from exotic infectious diseases, and a man and his household are not directly threatened by them, who stops to think or to ask why this is so, or to appreciate the preventive work I am having ceaselessly carried out, day and night, along the coast and frontier, or the perfection of the scientific machinery and appliances that render this work so efficacious. Unceasing vigilance is the price of safety.

The usual threatenings of infectious diseases from the Orient, from Europe and other parts of this continent, have continued since my last report.

Bubonic Plague has occurred during the year in India, Mauritius, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Formosa, Singapore, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, British East Africa, German East Africa, Zanzibar, the Azores, Australia, South America, Trinidad, United States of America, Hawaii and Russia.

In Hong Kong, plague has been less than in former years. In India there has also been a diminution, only 168,403 cases having been reported in 1909, against 720,729 for the previous fiscal year, and 1,022,000 for the fiscal year 1907.

In the United States one death occurred from this disease in California in September last. Plague continues present amongst rats and ground squirrels in that state. The infection of the ground squirrels is said to cover an area of about 5,000 square miles. The last plague infected rodents were found, one each on the 5th, 9th and 16th, and two on the 17th of this month, and one on the 25th inst.

In Seattle, Washington, which is in such close communication with Canada, another plague infected rat was found on the 8th of last month.

In consequence of the above facts, vessels plying between Seattle and Canada are still required to continue the precautions to prevent rats coming on board at Seattle or leaving in British Columbia ports. The vessels are breasted away from the piers, the mooring ropes are guarded with discs and the gangways limited and guarded.

Regular monthly supplies of anti-plague serum are received by me from the Lister Institute in London, England, ready to be sent to any point in Canada upon notice given.

Asiatic Cholera has occurred during the year in Belgium, China, Germany, India, Japan, Java, Korea, Manchuria, Netherlands, Persia, Philippine Islands, Russia, Siam, Siberia, Straits Settlements, Sumatra, Sweden and Turkey.

Circular letters of warning and instruction were issued from time to time to my officers, and strict measures, ordinary and special, have been applied by me for the sanitary protection of the country.

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At the date of my last annual report vessels from Newfoundland were being inspected at my Atlantic stations in view of the prevalence of Smallpox on the island. The outbreak having died down, I was able to again except Newfoundland from this special inspection on April 20 last.

On February 23, I found it necessary to order special quarantine inspection of vessels from the mainland arriving at Charlottetown and Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, on account of Smallpox in Nova Scotia.

On account of Smallpox in Minnesota, I had to institute a special quarantine inspection of those entering Canada at Fort Frances and Rainy River, Ontario.

And from the reported presence of this disease in Montana and Northern Dakota, I have now under consideration the expediency of ordering special inspection of the many land-seekers and settlers who are flocking into Canada by way of North Portal, Saskatchewan.

During the year three new cases of Leprosy developed in Canada, and were dealt with by me under the Act respecting Leprosy.

I have, during the year, appointed Dr. J. A. Langis, of Petit Rocher, N.B., as Medical Officer of the Tracadie Leper Lazaretto, in place of Dr. Smith, deceased; and Dr. A. E. Clendenan, of Edmonton, Alberta, as Inspector of the Western Division, under the Public Works Health Act, in place of Dr. Chamberlain, resigned.

At my Quarantine Station of Gross Isle, Quebec, in the River St. Lawrence, a monument to the victims of the famine and pestilence (typhus fever) of 1847 has been this year completed on the most elevated point of the island, in full view of passing vessels. It has been erected and was last summer unveiled under the auspices of the society called the 'Ancient Order of Hibernians.' Just at the foot of the hill on which it stands is the cemetery, marked by a small monument bearing the inscription:—

'In this secluded spot lie the mortal remains of 5,424 persons who, flying from famine and pestilence in Ireland in the year 1847, found in America but a grave.'

Feeling that we cannot afford to lag behind in the world-wide battle now being waged by all civilized peoples against infectious disease, I have arranged that Canada should accede to the Agreement of Rome of December 9, 1907, for the creation of an International Office of Public Health at Paris for the exchange and dissemination of information as to the existence and progress of infectious diseases in all countries, and this country is now in relation therewith.

VI.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The Canada Year Book, 1908, being the fourth volume of the second series, was published early in the fiscal year. Several new tables were added, and the section relating to minerals was expanded to include statistics of production for a series of years. The preparation of the Year Book for 1909 was completed, and the manuscript delivered to the Printing Bureau before the close of the year. In order to keep this work within reasonable limits of size and within its appropriation of expenditure, a number of tables heretofore given, occupying 128 pages, have been omitted. New

tables relating chiefly to manufactures and railways, occupying 25 pages, have been added; so that the net reduction of space is 103 pages.

The report on the Criminal Statistics of 1908 has been issued, and the report for 1909 is now being prepared.

The system of monthly reports on the condition of crops and live stock of Canada, commenced in 1908, was continued during 1909, with improvements resulting from the first year's experience. The spring of 1909 throughout Canada was late, wet and cold, and seeding operations were consequently delayed. The total area under wheat was, however, estimated by the Census and Statistics Office in June as 7,750,000 acres, an increase of 1,140,000 acres over 1908; and on the whole the season proved very favourable. A bountiful harvest was reaped, and the yields per acre for most crops were superior to those of 1908, and were generally above average. Preliminary estimates of the yields of the principal field crops were issued for August 31 (cereals, hay and clover), and for October 31 (root and fodder crops).

The final estimates of the production and value of the field crops of 1909 were issued for December 15, and the following table gives the details of area, yield and value for each crop for the year 1909, together with the corresponding figures for 1908:—

Crops.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured Bushel.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.	Per bush.	\$
Wheat.....	1909 7,750,400	21·51	166,744,000	59·83	0·848	141,320,000
	1908 6,610,300	17·00	112,434,000	59·10	0·811	91,228,000
Oats.....	1909 9,302,600	38·00	353,466,000	35·65	0·346	122,390,000
	1908 7,941,100	31·64	250,377,000	35·47	0·390	96,489,000
Barley.....	1909 1,864,900	29·71	55,398,000	47·09	0·459	25,434,000
	1908 1,745,700	26·79	6,762,000	42·02	0·460	21,353,000
Rye.....	1909 91,300	18·78	1,715,000	54·53	0·731	1,254,000
	1908 100,350	17·05	1,711,000	55·58	0·740	1,262,000
Peas.....	1909 393,300	20·71	8,145,000	60·92	0·887	7,222,000
	1908 412,900	17·09	7,060,000	57·25	0·850	5,970,000
Buckwheat...	1909 282,440	7·64	7,806,000	47·73	0·583	4,554,000
	1908 291,300	24·55	7,153,000	47·49	0·590	4,215,000
Mixed grain...	1909 582,100	33·31	19,391,000	44·39	0·563	10,916,000
	1908 581,900	32·73	19,049,000	45·25	0·530	10,140,000
Flax.....	1909 108,471	15·98	2,213,000	55·56	1·248	2,761,000
	1908 139,300	10·76	1,499,000	54·23	0·970	1,457,000
Beans.....	1909 55,970	23·67	1,324,600	60·23	1·420	1,881,000
	1908 60,100	27·00	1,245,000	59·18	1·590	1,988,000
Corn for husking...	1909 352,570	54·62	19,258,000	57·80	0·663	12,760,000
	1908 366,200	62·45	22,872,000	59·59	0·520	11,837,000
Potatoes.....	1909 513,508	192·96	99,087,200	.....	0·367	36,099,000
	1908 503,600	132·00	73,790,000	.....	0·470	34,819,000
Turnips, &c.....	1909 218,047	434·29	107,724,600	.....	0·169	18,197,500
	1908 271,443	373·00	101,248,000	.....	0·170	17,532,000
		Tons.	Tons.		Per Ton.	
Hay.....	1909 8,210,300	1·44	11,877,100	.....	11·140	132,287,700
	1908 8,210,900	1·39	11,450,000	.....	9·960	121,884,000
Fodder corn.....	1909 269,650	10·30	2,779,500	.....	5·430	15,115,500
	1908 259,770	11·27	2,928,000	.....	4·030	11,782,000
Sugar beets.....	1909 10,000	8·60	86,000	5·810	500,000
	1908 10,800	10·07	109,000	5·310	578,000

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Data as to the numbers of live stock in Canada were collected from correspondents for June 15, and the following table gives the estimated numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and swine for each of the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909:—

Live Stock.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	No.	No.	No.
Horses.....	1,923,090	2,118,165	2,132,489
Milch cows.....	2,737,462	2,917,746	2,849,306
Other horned cattle.....	4,394,354	4,629,806	4,384,779
Sheep.....	2,783,219	2,801,404	2,705,390
Swine.....	3,445,282	3,369,858	2,922,509

Estimates of the wages of farm help, of stocks of grain in farmers' hands and of areas ploughed and seeded were also compiled from the returns of correspondents, carefully compared with other available data, and the results published.

Summaries of the monthly reports have been communicated to the press as soon as ready, and the complete results have been published in the Census and Statistics Monthly, together with notes on the work of the various branches of the Department of Agriculture, crop reports from other countries, prices of agricultural produce in British markets, and other information of agricultural interest.

The Chief Officer attended, as one of the two official representatives of Canada, the meetings of the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, which were held in Rome from December 12-18, and he presented to the Assembly a communication describing the scheme adopted for reporting on the field crops and live stock of Canada.

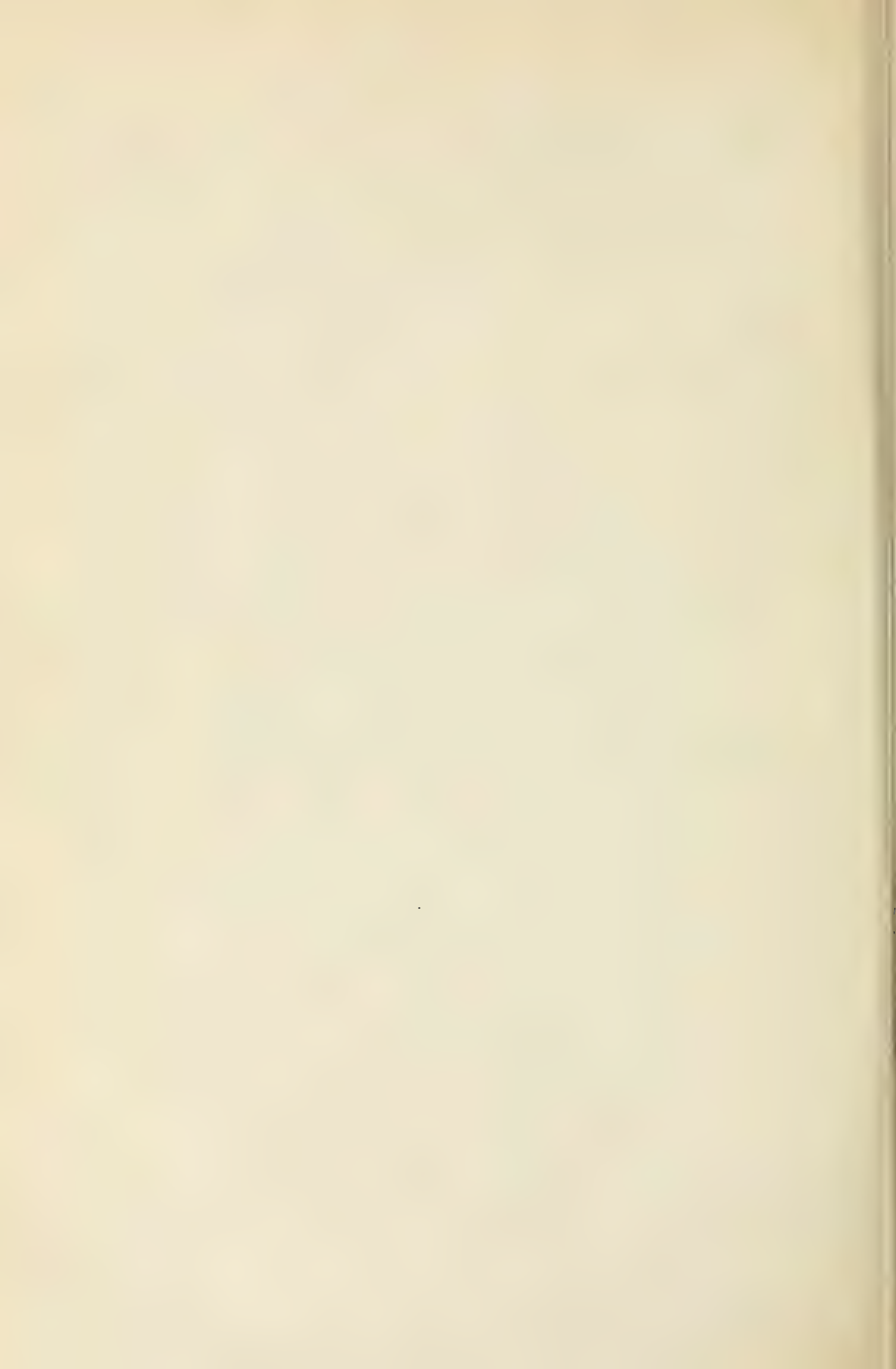
Bulletins X and XI of the Census and Statistics Office have been prepared during the year from data of the Census of 1901, and are now in the press. Bulletin X, Real Estate owned in Canada, is a report on the area of real estate owned in Canada, including lands, dwelling houses, stores, warehouses, barns, stables and silos; and Bulletin XI, Occupations of the People, classifies the occupations of the people of Canada by ages under 16 years and 16 years and over. A bulletin giving the religions of the people by birthplace and origin is in course of preparation.

Progress has been made during the year with the preparation and printing of the Schedules for the Fifth Census of the Dominion of Canada, to be taken in 1911.

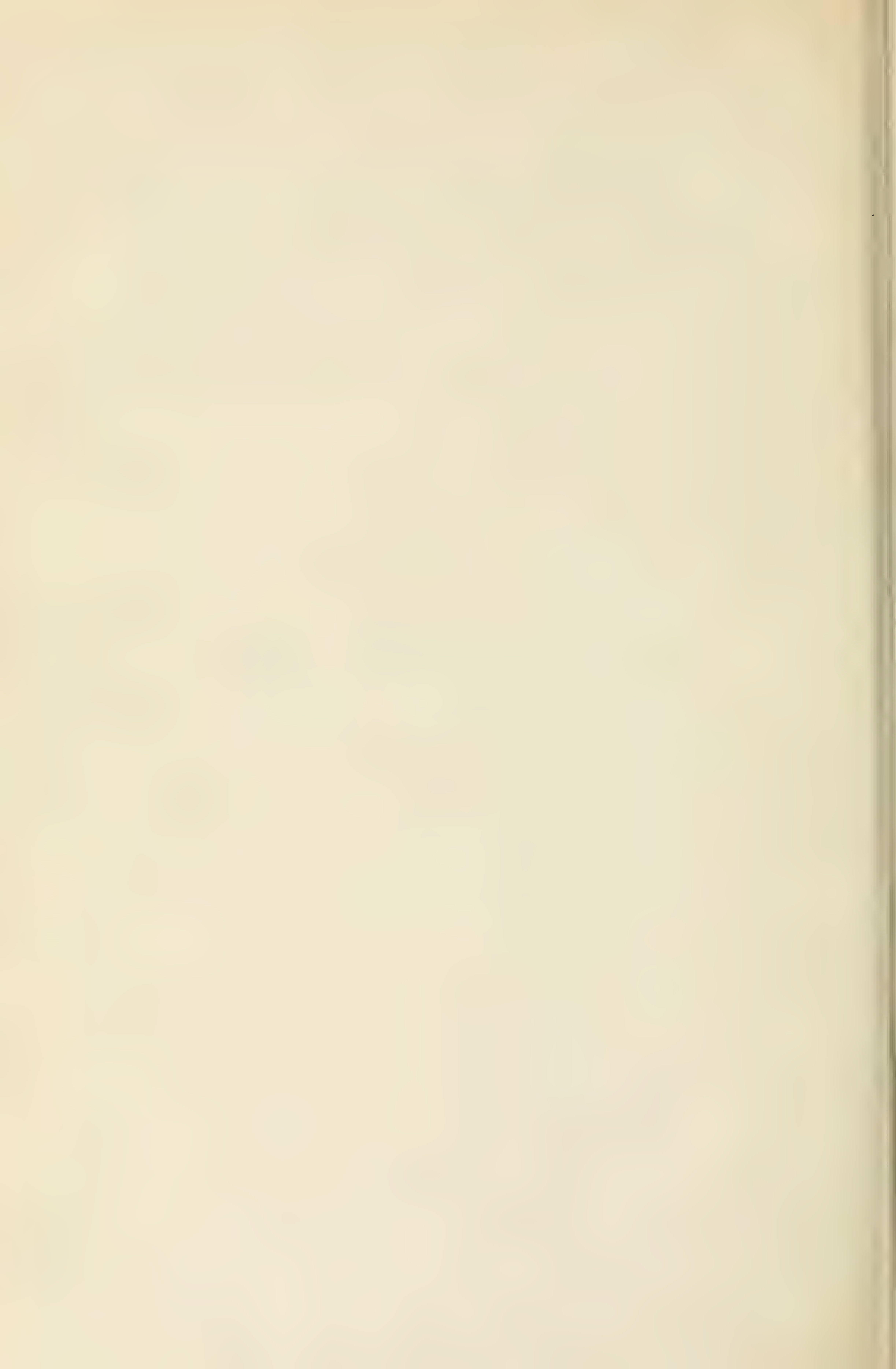
The whole respectfully submitted.

SYDNEY A. FISHER.

Minister of Agriculture.



APPENDICES.



PUBLIC HEALTH.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, I.S.O., M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., D.C.L.)

March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report as Director-General of Public Health for the year ending this day.

The continued threatenings of infectious diseases from abroad have called for and been met by unceasing vigilance along the coasts and frontier.

Bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera and smallpox have been the gravest in their menace to this country. The strict measures, ordinary and special, approved by you for the sanitary protection of the country have again prevented the inroads of exotic disease.

Bubonic Plague.—This disease has not been prevalent to any great extent on this continent during the last year. The last recorded case of it sickened two miles south-west of Sunol, in Alameda county, California, on September 26 last. The presence and spread of the disease amongst rats and ground squirrels steadily continues, and marks an ever-present threatening of fresh outbreaks amongst the human race. In Alameda county, California, seventy-five ground squirrels and one wood rat have been found infected; the last plague-infected rodents found being on the 5th, 9th, 16th, and two on the 17th of this month.

Plague-infected squirrels have now been found in Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced and Santa Barbara counties—an area of about five thousand square miles.

In Oakland township, California, four infected ground squirrels were found on the 8th of this month, and one last week, on the 25th instant.

In Seattle, Wash., the last plague-infected rat was found on the 8th of last month.

The danger arising from the presence of Bubonic plague amongst the ground squirrels threatens in several ways. In the first place directly. The last case in California was in a boy who is said to have caught and played with ground squirrels; and secondly indirectly by communicating their infected fleas to rats or to cows who may lie down on or near their homes, and thence bring them to their milkers, &c. Some 238 infected ground squirrels have already been detected amongst those examined. Ranchers and others who have observed the squirrels closely state that they have been dying in great numbers.

Plague prevention work continues to be carried on earnestly by officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service in California, and many facts of interest are constantly being discovered. In a recent report to the Surgeon General, Passed Asst. Surgeon G. W. McCoy states that an infected ground squirrel has been discovered in San Luis Obispo county, California, and goes on to say that about 2,000 squirrels

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from this county had been examined before an infected one was found, a sufficiently striking illustration as to why the determination of the extent of the epizootic is a matter requiring much time and work.

The most important and instructive part of the report is that which discusses the possibility of cattle as intermediary hosts for squirrel fleas. Assistant Surgeon Simpson, after referring to the comparatively easy explanation of the mode of plague transmission from rat to man by the agency of infected fleas, points out the difficulty of tracing an intermediary host in the possible transmission of plague from squirrel to man. Of course, there is no difficulty in understanding how fleas pass from squirrel to squirrel, owing to their close association in their villages, and it has been clearly demonstrated that infected fleas can transmit plague from squirrel to squirrel; but the stumbling block is to be able to account for the method of conveyance and the opportunity for the passage of infected fleas from squirrel to man. The squirrel may obtain, in fact does obtain, a part of his food supply from man, and often lives in a territory traversed by man. In a few words, although, as a rule, the squirrel does not come into such close contact with man as the rat, plague in man has occurred with sufficient frequency where this close association could be shown to warrant the statement that the infection came from the squirrel. But two cases of plague infection of man have occurred, where there was no exposure to rat infection, and where the route of infection could not be traced to the squirrel. Simpson offers as a possible solution that cattle on the range may be a means of the conveyance of fleas, and in support of this theory draws attention to the following facts: Fleas abound in and about squirrel villages, the number present depending on the season of the year, and cattle as they range over this territory stray through and lie down to rest in and around these villages. They might thus very readily acquire fleas, and since it has been established that fleas quickly desert an animal after death and seek another host, they would the more readily acquire fleas in those villages containing infected squirrels. Where fed daily, at some common point, as in the case with dairy cattle, they might readily convey fleas from the homes of the squirrel to the homes of man, and plague occurring in such circumstances, where this intermediate host was not recognized, would be satisfactorily traced to its source.

In commenting upon this report the *Medical Journal* adds:—

This is an ingenious and a plausible theory, although at first sight it may appear far fetched. It is known that squirrels are prone to plague infection, and two cases of plague in man have occurred in which the link in the chain of infection was not traced, that is to say no squirrels were known to have been near enough to the sufferers to have communicated the disease directly by means of infected fleas. It is, therefore, possible that cattle were the intermediary carriers, although much more will have to be learned on the subject before this explanation can be unreservedly accepted.

There is reason to believe that the booby owl, which is a constant companion of the ground-squirrel, occupying the same burrows with him, may play an important role in the dissemination of the epizootic. It is thought that this bird, flying from burrow to burrow, may carry infected fleas for long distances. If this be found true, the problem of the eradication of the epizootic will be greatly complicated thereby.

In Seattle, Wash., a rat picked up on February 8, 1910, by a city trapper was verified and reported as plague infected on February 19.

This rat was found in the back yard of a building, the ground floor of which was occupied by two restaurants, a fruit store, saloon, and drug store. The yard also adjoins a building on the other street occupied by a restaurant. These buildings are of wooden construction resting on piles. The yard was occupied by a wooden platform and woodpile, &c., and the ground was burrowed by rats. The platform and woodpile were moved and the ground covered with gravel by order of the municipal depart-

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ment of health and the floors of the buildings were also ordered concreted. Special attention has been given to the sanitary conditions of that and surrounding blocks.

One San Francisco example will illuminate the subject of the relation between the rat and plague in man. A thrifty German family, consisting of a man and wife, three children, and a grandmother, apparently well housed and domestically neat and clean, was wiped out by plague, with the single exception of an eighteen months' old boy. There was no known focus of infection near them, but when the wooden flooring of the house and back yard were torn up, the carcasses of nineteen plague-infected rats were found.

In the war against the rat the plague eradication measures may be briefly summarized as follows:—

A simultaneous attack upon the habitation and food supply of the rat.

The destruction of rat burrows and nesting places.

The separation of the rat from his food supply by concreting and screening such places as stables, warehouses, markets, restaurants, &c.

The prevention of the entry of the rat into human habitations by the use of concrete or other impervious material on the ground area or by elevating the building so as to allow free access to the natural enemies of the rat beneath the same.

Disinfection of rat burrows by the use of strong antiseptic solutions and chloride of lime in places likely to furnish fleas.

Disinfection of buildings in which either human or rodent cases have occurred. This latter measure is not considered as important as rat extermination.

Vessels plying between Seattle and Canada are still required to take precautions to prevent rats coming on board in Seattle or leaving vessels in British Columbia ports. The vessels are breasted away from the piers, the mooring ropes are guarded by discs, gangways limited and guarded, &c.

During the year the Bubonic plague has appeared in India, Mauritius, Hong-Kong, China, Japan, Formosa, Singapore, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, British East Africa, German East Africa, Zanzibar, The Azores, Australia, South America, Trinidad, United States of America, Hawaii and Russia.

In India plague has markedly diminished. For the fiscal year 1909 there were but 168,403 cases, as against 730,729 for the previous fiscal year, and more than 1,022,000 for the fiscal year 1907.

Asiatic Cholera has occurred during the year in Belgium, China, Germany, India, Japan, Java, Korea, Manchuria, Netherlands, Persia, Philippine Islands, Russia, Siam, Siberia, Straits Settlements, Sumatra, Sweden, and Turkey.

In Russia alone, between May 23 and October 10, more than 15,000 cases were reported, with 6,000 deaths.

The German government has instituted stringent measures requiring inspection of corpses by physicians, warning against the use of river water, supervising marine and river traffics (as without doubt the invasion of cholera from Russia occurs by water), installing steam disinfection apparatus at all quarantine stations and at the two cholera hospitals, and enforcing medical examination and baths for emigrants and immigrants and disinfection of their linen and clothing. The Russian raftsmen are returned to the border in closed cars.

Smallpox.—This disease has had a world-wide occurrence this year.

During the past ten years smallpox has been unusually prevalent in the United States. The number of cases of smallpox reported to the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service during the calendar year 1908, by the local state health officers of the various states, was 35,174. In Minnesota, 7,031 cases occurred, giving a case rate per 1,000,000 of population of 3,397. In Kansas there were 3,458 cases, with a case rate per 1,000,000 population of 2,096, and Montana had

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732 cases and a case rate per 1,000,000 population of 2,339. However, these records are by no means accurate, owing to the difficulty of obtaining precise information. Further and more satisfactory co-operation is required between state health authorities and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. In a paper on this subject read by John W. Trask of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in October, 1909 (*American Journal of Public Hygiene*, February, 1910), the author expressed his belief that in 1908 there were probably more than 70,000 cases of smallpox. Now, in a highly civilized and enlightened country it is something of a public scandal that there should have been in the neighbourhood of 70,000 cases of smallpox in one year. The situation, too, is aggravated when it is known that the disease can be virtually eradicated if proper measures are practiced. Of course, vaccination will, in time, and in not a long period either, stamp out smallpox if the method is thoroughly enforced. This has been proved. Smallpox was eradicated from the German army by systematic vaccination. It may be said, and with a considerable degree of truth, that means possible in an army are not available in an ordinary community. But as Trask points out, smallpox has been eradicated to all intents and purpose, from some of our states.

Perhaps the most convincing argument in recent times in favour of vaccination has been supplied in the Philippines. The Director of Health of the Philippines, in his annual report for the fiscal year 1907, says: 'During the year there has been unquestionably less smallpox in the Philippines than has been the case for a great many years previous. In the provinces of Cavité, Balangas, Cebu, Bataan, La Union, Rizal, and La Laguna, where heretofore there have been more than 6,000 deaths annually from this cause alone, it is satisfactory to report that since the completion of the vaccination in the aforesaid provinces, more than a year ago, not a single death from smallpox has been reported.' En passant, reference may be made to the prevalence of smallpox in certain parts of the province of Quebec. Dr. E. Pelletier, Secretary of the Quebec Provincial Board of Health, in the annual report of the board just issued draws attention to this prevalence and also to the fact that owing to the control of vaccination being in the hands of the municipalities, vaccination in Quebec is really optional and enforcement is practically a dead letter. There is no need to multiply proofs as to the efficacy of vaccination, the question is how to render it general throughout the country and thus to stay the spread of smallpox. Trask rightly shows that in order to eradicate a disease the first essential is an accurate knowledge of its distribution and prevalence; in other words, it is necessary to be supplied with accurate morbidity statistics.—*Medical Record*.

Yellow Fever.—For many years Rio de Janeiro was a close rival of Havana for the dubious honour of being the chief yellow fever centre in the world, and for the last third of the nineteenth century it was easily in the lead, notwithstanding the armies of nonimmunes that Spain was constantly sending to Havana. In 1901, the year that Havana, for the first time in one hundred and forty years, had several months with no yellow fever mortality, Rio de Janeiro recorded 2,299 deaths and in the two following years had 1,568 deaths. Then the city awoke to its disgrace and the Public Health Service instituted a campaign under the able direction of Carneiro de Mendonça, who died while the struggle was most severe, but not until he had organized the Bureau of Yellow Fever Prophylaxis and had inspired his assistants with an enthusiasm which carried them on to victory after his death. A report from the American Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro contains an authoritative and detailed statement of the means by which the sanitary regeneration of the city was effected. This is in the nature of a paper read by Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, chief of the Public Health Service of Brazil, before the Latin-American Medical Congress held in Rio de Janeiro, August 1 to 10.

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The initiation of the campaign was beset with many difficulties, for although the health officials had the benefit of Gorgas's experience in Havana, the physical conditions in the two cities were very different. Rio de Janeiro is a city of nearly a million inhabitants, with 82,396 houses spread over an area of 430 square miles and of very irregular topography, the altitude varying from sea level to 1,600 feet. The workers had, of course, also to contend with the ignorant opposition of many of the inhabitants and were backed only by the civil authority which is never so implicitly obeyed as is the military. The campaign was begun the latter part of April, 1903, but it was not until January of the following year that a sufficient appropriation for the service was made by Congress. The army of yellow fever fighters consisted of one medical inspector, ten sanitary inspectors (physicians), one administrator, one customs inspector, one accountant, seventy medical student assistants, nine sub-chiefs, two hundred overseers, thirty-six guards, and one thousand labourers. With this force every house was visited, all water tanks and other places where mosquito larvæ might be found were inspected, the larvæ were destroyed, and further access of mosquitos was prevented. When a case of yellow fever was found the same routine was followed as that established in Havana, of screening the patient and destroying all mosquitos present in the house where he lived. All the persons in a district where yellow fever had occurred were kept under observation one month, during which time every inhabitant was inspected daily. In order to test the efficacy of the antimosquito measures employed, traps were set, from time to time, in the shape of uncovered vessels of water, which were examined at frequent intervals. In many cases no eggs or larvæ were found even after long exposure of the traps, proving the absence of mosquitos.

Owing to the difficulties mentioned, the results of this campaign were not immediately apparent, there being 289 deaths from yellow fever in 1905; but from that time there was a rapid fall, forty-two deaths occurring in 1906, thirty-nine in 1907, four in 1908, and none in 1909. The fever season in Rio de Janeiro corresponds, of course, to our winter, and as the four deaths in 1908 occurred early in the year it follows that there were none during the hot months of 1908-9, so that Cruz appears to be justified in his claim that yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro has been wiped out.

This experience of the Brazilian health officials corroborates what events in Havana and Panama have demonstrated, that it is possible to exterminate mosquitos in a city, or at least to keep them within what Gorgas regards as the safe limit of numbers. The occurrence of an epidemic of yellow fever in any city will therefore no longer be excusable on the ground of ignorance or of an unavoidable condition of unpreparedness. The authorities of a city who permitted combustibles to be stored in the open where a spark might start a devastating conflagration would be no more culpable than the health authorities who permitted the continuance of breeding places of the yellow fever mosquito, and the public will be not slow to place the blame where it belongs if any city is ever again visited by an epidemic of yellow fever.

In further corroboration of these experiences, I may cite the admirable work done by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York and health commissioner. Staten island, with its salt marshes, was formerly infested with swarms of mosquitos. Dr. Doty for some years past has had carried out a systematic process of draining the marshes and waging war by the other recognized anti-mosquito measures. As a result, the pest is abated, much valuable arable land has been brought under cultivation, the price of property has markedly increased, visitors are flocking to its sea-side and other resorts, and the once dreaded mosquitos have been reduced from unbearable swarms to a negligible quantity.

Beri-beri.—The theory of the relationship between rice-eating peoples and Beri-beri is very old. Yet that rice is the only and invariable cause seems to conflict with the history of certain outbreaks.

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Dr. Ellis, medical superintendent of the Beri-beri hospital, Singapore, relates his experience in regard to the effect on patients of diets of cured and uncured rice, respectively, in addition to other foods. He says:—

‘In the earlier experiments carried on throughout the years 1902 and 1903 some of the patients were given a diet with cured rice and some with uncured rice for varying periods, and from watching the results, I was inclined to think, for the first time, that there might be something in the theory, so persistently maintained by Dr. Brad-don, that the consumption of stale uncured rice was in some manner the causative agent of the disease.

‘In 1904 all patients were kept on cured rice until October 16 without a case of beri-beri occurring; upon this date a change was made to uncured rice, with the result that we had fifteen cases in December with one death.

‘Throughout 1905 several changes were made from cured to uncured rice and back again. These experiments so increased my belief in the theory that in 1906 we ran the first eleven months of the year on cured rice and without a single case of beri-beri. This result decided me to make one last and systematic trial of the two varieties of rice, and I determined that for a year or longer all patients should be placed alternately four months on a diet containing cured rice and four months on uncured rice. Our full native diet consists of rice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; meat, 4 ounces; fish, 4 ounces; vegetables, assorted, 6 ounces; salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; garlic, $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce; and lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce daily. This trial was carried out with the exception that the second and third spells of four months on uncured rice were cut short on account of the rapid manner in which patients from all parts of the asylum succumbed to beri-beri.

‘I am happy to say that on cured rice we have had no recurrence of the disease for over a year. It is needless to say that a return will never be made to the uncured grain. A few new patients have been admitted with beri-beri, but all have made rapid recoveries.’

Certain facts of interest in the general management of beri-beri cases are added, one being that the return of the knee jerk in recovering cases may be delayed for years. The rice preferred by the author is that grown in Spain. It is soaked in water for forty-eight hours, the water being once changed, then placed in boilers and steamed (not under pressure) till the grains burst, generally a matter of from ten to twelve minutes. It is then sun-dried and afterwards goes through the mills, being husked in the ordinary way.

On the other hand in a communication to the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Acting Assistant Surgeon Sams, at Charleston, reports, March 27:—

An outbreak of beri-beri has occurred among the coloured convicts in camp at Ten Mile hill, about 10 miles from Charleston, S.C. There have been similar cases noted twice during the last five years at this and a like camp situated about the same distance from Charleston, but separated from the Ten Mile hill stockade by the Ashley river.

Through the courtesy of the attending surgeon I was permitted to visit the stockade to-day, examine the patients, and learn the history of the majority of the cases.

The location of the stockade is on a dry, sandy elevation, well drained, and open to a plentiful supply of fresh air and sunshine. The water for drinking purposes and for bathing is a good potable water, the same as is piped to Charleston. Flush closets are used to avoid soil pollution. The sleeping quarters are in a building about 100 x 30 feet, with high ceiling, a number of ventilators and windows, and a heavy wooden floor, the sleeping bunks being elevated several feet from the ground, open on all sides except the back, which is against the side of the building. Heating is by means of wood-burning stoves. In my opinion the location is good, and accommodations are all that is to be desired in regard to space, ventilation, and dryness.

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The guards, who are white, occupy a part of the same building, only a hallway dividing their sleeping quarters from those of the convicts, yet their health has remained good. The food given the convicts is stated to be good and sufficient in quantity and quality, the usual cereals, fresh vegetables, meat daily, salt and fresh on alternating days. The guards have practically the same rations.

NO HISTORY OF RICE AS FOOD.

At the meeting of the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Association in Manila last week, Dr. Henry Fraser, director of the Straits Settlements Institute of Medical Research, offered the theory that beri-beri is due to a lack of phosphorous in the food. The steam milling rice process, he said, is at fault, because the high polish which produces the best quality of white rice removes the phosphorous contained in the pericarp. He had found that the use of the cheaper grades of unpolished rice, or the mixing of white rice with the polishings, restores the phosphorous and eliminates beri-beri. Dr. Aron, of the Philippine Medical School, who had been working independently of Dr. Fraser and experimenting on animals and natives, announced that he had reached the same conclusion.

Leprosy.—At the Second International Congress on Leprosy, held at Bergen from August 16 to 19, the following resolutions were adopted:—

A.—1. The Second International Scientific Conference on Leprosy confirms in every respect the resolutions adopted by the First International Conference of Berlin, 1897. Leprosy is a disease which is contagious from person to person, whatever may be the method by which this contagion is effected. Every country, in whatever latitude it is situated, is within the range of possible infection by leprosy, and may, therefore, usefully undertake measures to protect itself. 2. In view of the success obtained in Germany, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, it is desirable that other countries should isolate lepers. 3. It is desirable that the children of lepers should be separated from their parents as soon as possible, and that they should remain under observation. 4. An examination should be made from time to time of those having lived with lepers by a doctor having special knowledge. It is desirable that lepers should not engage in certain trades or occupations. All leper vagabonds and beggars should be strictly isolated.

B.—5. All theories on etiology and the mode of propagation of leprosy should be carefully examined to ascertain if they accord with our knowledge of the nature and biology of the bacillus of leprosy. 6. The clinical study of leprosy induces the belief that it is not incurable. We do not at present possess a certain cure. It is desirable, therefore, to continue the search for a specific remedy with the greatest zeal.

From the reports of the official delegates and from data furnished by the Norwegian Government, the following figures show approximately the present distribution of cases of leprosy throughout the world: France 246; Iceland, 200; Germany, 28; Roumania, 208; Servia, 3; Bulgaria, 9; European Turkey, 550; Greece, 9; Crete, 600; Russia, 1,372; Italy, 123; Spain, 240; Palestine, 800; India, 97,340; Ceylon, 589; Indo-China, 10,500; Java, 15,000; Borneo, 68; Sumatra, 896; Japan, 40,000; Canada, 20; Cuba, 1,297; Jamaica, 115; United States of Columbia, 4,152; Argentine Republic, 12,000; Algeria (in 26 years), 109; United States of America: mainland of America, 146; Hawaiian Islands, 764; Porto Rico, 17; Guam, 19; Philippine Islands, 2,330; Canal zone, 7.

Professor Ehlers (Copenhagen) presented the preliminary report of the Danish-French Commission for the study of leprosy, the subject being the 'Transmission of leprosy by suctorial insects.' The commission employed fleas, lice, and mosquitos, allowing them to feed upon the blood of lepers by placing the insect directly over a leprous nodule, the latter being first punctured with a needle, and the lepra bacilli demonstrated in the blood flowing from the wound.

Their results showed:—

1. That if a leprous nodule is punctured, the blood that flows from it is often rich in bacilli, due to a mixture of lymph from the lymph spaces.

2. That the blood an insect draws into itself rarely contains any bacilli, and never many, the explanation being that the insect obtains pure blood, unmixed with lymph, and that the lepra bacillus is rarely found in the blood, except in those dying of leprosy; that is to say, in the last stages of the disease.

Doctor de Beurmann (Paris) discussed the following subjects: 'Point of entrance of the lepra bacillus,' 'The leprous chancre,' 'Leprous septicæmia,' and 'Extension of leprous infection from the original "chancre" of lepra.' He believes that the skin is the usual site of infection and that the nares is more rarely so; that when the bacilli gain entrance they remain dormant for a period of months, and then, under certain conditions with which we are unfamiliar, gain sufficient virulence to multiply and cause an inflammatory reaction in the surrounding tissues. This constitutes the initial lesion of the disease. Later it reaches the blood stream, and new nodules are established in distant portions of the body. He regards the invasion of the blood by these bacilli as a common occurrence.

If such are found to be the facts, the early excision of suspicious single nodules offers a hope of arresting the disease.

Professor During (Dresden) read a paper entitled, 'Is lepra hereditary?' He reported that he had observed that the children of lepers are often physical weaklings and more susceptible to many diseases, but especially tubercle. On the other hand, he believed there was no evidence that they are hypersusceptible to leprosy, still less was there evidence of intrauterine infection, although on theoretical grounds it might be expected to occur.

The British and certain colonial delegates passed additional resolutions which have been printed as a part of the report of the British delegates.

These resolutions are as follows:—

We, the undersigned delegates from the British and certain colonial governments unanimously approve the resolutions adopted by the Second International Scientific Conference on Leprosy, held at Bergen, August 16 to 19, 1909. At a special meeting held by us on August 20 we agreed to the following additional resolutions:—

1. Leprosy is spread by direct and indirect contagion from persons suffering from the disease. The possibility that indirect contagion may be effected by fleas, bugs, lice, the itch, parasites, &c., has to be borne in mind. Leprosy is most prevalent under conditions of personal and domestic uncleanness and overcrowding, especially where there is close and protracted association between the leprous and nonleprous.

2. Leprosy is not due to the eating of any particular food, such as fish.

3. There is no evidence that leprosy is hereditary; the occurrence of several cases in a single family is due to contagion.

4. In leprosy an interval of years may elapse between infection and the first recognized appearance of disease. It is a disease of long duration, though some of its symptoms may be quiescent for a considerable period and then recur.

5. The danger of infection from leprous persons is greater when there is discharge from mucous membranes or from ulcerated surfaces.

6. Compulsory notification of every case of leprosy should be enforced

7. The most important administrative measure is to separate the leprous from the nonleprous by segregation in settlements or asylums.

8. In settlements home life may be permitted under regulation by the responsible authorities.

9. The preceding recommendations, if carried out, will provide the most efficient means of mitigating the leper's suffering and of assisting in his recovery, and at the same time will produce a reduction and ultimate extinction of the disease.

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These resolutions were signed by the delegates of Great Britain, Australia, Cape of Good Hope and Natal, Transvaal and Orange River, Ceylon, British Guiana and the Bahamas, and Fiji.

Sticker is supposed to have noted the theory that the nasal septum may be the seat of the initial lesion in leprosy, but George Pernet of London writes to the *Lancet* to say that the belief that leprosy began in the nose is of very ancient origin. In a general review of leprosy contributed by him to the *Quarterly Review*, April, 1903, he drew attention to the fact that Pliny mentioned the disease as commencing in the nose. Brinckerhoff quite rightly investigated only incipient cases. The majority of investigators have based their conclusions with respect to the above theory upon the study of relatively advanced cases. No more favourable field for such an investigation could have been selected than Hawaii. It was estimated by the investigators that six of every one thousand of the natives at large were lepers, and that therefore one might expect to find a leper for every 165 Hawaiians examined. It was felt that from statistical data one might reasonably anticipate finding a moderate number of incipient cases of leprosy by a thorough examination of a number of Hawaiians, and that if the nose were the site of a diagnosable initial lesion, such as is seen in later stages of the disease, it should be possible to discover cases of leprosy in individuals who were unaware of the infection.

Brinckerhoff and Moore in making their examinations attempted to answer the following questions: (1) Will the systematic examination of the nasal septum and the nasal secretions reveal cases of leprosy which would pass undetected by other methods of examination? (2) When an early case of leprosy is under observation, can it be said that the case could have been detected by the examination of the nasal septum secretions alone? The material on which the paper of Brinckerhoff and Moore was based consisted in the findings in the examination of the nasal septa and the nasal secretions of inmates of seven public institutions in Hawaii. In addition to these, patients were examined who presented themselves for treatment at the Free Dispensary and at the Marine-Hospital out-patient clinic in Honolulu. Further, every opportunity was taken to examine early cases of the disease to see if there were evidences of a primary nasal lesion on the nasal septum. Four hundred and sixty-seven Hawaiians were examined and the following conclusions were reached: (1) The routine examination of the nasal septum and the nasal secretions of individuals of a race with a high incidence of leprosy did not reveal as many cases of leprosy as would be expected from statistical data had the method been an efficient one for establishing a diagnosis of the disease in the incipient stages. (2) The examination of the nasal septum and the nasal secretions is not of dominant value in confirming a diagnosis of leprosy in the early stages of the disease. (3) The conditions found in the noses of nonleprosy children of leprosy parents do not differ in important respects from those found in the descendants of nonlepers. (4) When it is not practicable to make a complete physical examination of all individuals of a class suspected of leprosy, the examination of the nasal septum and the bacteriological examination of the nasal secretions will prove of value by permitting the recognition of the most dangerous type of the disease, and is therefore worth while even if it does not reveal all cases of the disease in those who come under observation.

These conclusions are in the main in accord with the results of Thompson, Macdonald, Theroux, and Kolle. Brinckerhoff and Moore do not take issue with those who emphasize the importance of the nose as a site of leprosy lesions, and who draw from that fact conclusions as to the prophylaxis of the disease. They recognize that nasal lesions in leprosy are of the utmost importance in this respect, but do not consider that the presence of a lesion on the nasal septum in an advanced case of leprosy has necessarily any significance in determining the site of the initial lesion of the disease.

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Three new cases of leprosy developed during the year in New Brunswick, two males and one female. These patients were admitted to the Leper Lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B. The patients there now number twenty, twelve males (including one out since July 20 last) and eight females.

A suspected case was reported in the province of Ontario, but the clinical and bacteriological examinations proved that it was not leprosy.

No cases have occurred in British Columbia during this year.

Tuberculosis.—The work of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has been vigorously carried on during this year.

I am more and more convinced yearly that consumption is mainly spread from the homes of those of the wage-earning classes who live under the least favourable sanitary conditions, helped doubtless by the six 'D's,' damp, dirt, dust, drink, dissipation and destitution, and that it is there that the fight against it has to be made, if it is ever to succeed, and the disease be eradicated or even markedly diminished. The hospital for advanced cases and the sanatorium are good in their way for the help of the few. But even the sanatorium only reaches—at the best—incipient cases, after they are already so far advanced as to be readily recognized. We must go further back than that. We must get at the homes of the incipient cases *and the younger members of their families whilst still uninjured*. This can be done only by the domiciliary visit, to follow notification to the health officer, or the diagnosis at the dispensary, that the cold or cough for which a cough mixture is sought is really due to tubercular trouble. Then in addition to the one sufferer, the visitor goes to the home, and that visitor should be a woman. She can talk to and persuade the house mother as no mere man could do. She can impress upon her the four cardinal facts, which form a silver lining to the cloud which has long shadowed us: that tuberculosis is not hereditary; that it is infectious; that it is curable; and that it *is preventable*. Persuade her to adopt the open air life for herself and her household; get her to improve the sanitary conditions in and around the home; and to allow the younger members of the family to be medically examined, and the most stringent precautions carried out in the case of any one of them who shows any tendency towards the development of tuberculosis. Thus, and thus only, can we hope to get at this disease at its source and origin; and thus, and thus only, may we hope to ever stamp it out.

Pellagra (pelle, skin; agra, rough).—The recognized presence of a large number of cases of pellagra at the Peoria State Hospital, at South Bartonville, during the early part of August, 1909, is a matter of the greatest interest to the medical profession and of the utmost significance in the public health supervision of the state of Illinois.

Suddenly, and without previous warning, it was found that there was prevalent in Illinois a disease which, during the past 175 years, has slain its thousands in the old world; a disease so unheard of in the United States, until two years ago, that the name conveys but little significance to the greater number of the physicians of the northern states; a disease which has been, to a great extent, practically ignored by American text-book writers.

True, quite a number of cases of pellagra had been reported within the previous three years, in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and other southern states, but little attention had been given to the disease in the northern states, where the malady, if considered at all, was deemed one peculiar to the south. Certainly there had not been a suspicion of any prevalence of pellagra north of Mason and Dixon's line.

The disease usually manifests itself in the spring of the year, with vague symptoms of bodily weakness, headache, depression of spirits, sleeplessness, cramps, vague but often severe pains in the spine and joints, vertigo and dyspepsia. It will

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be noted, in passing, that among the earliest or premonitory symptoms, those of nervous and even mental origin are manifested.

From the commencement an erythema, not unlike a severe sunburn, is observable on those parts of the body which are, as a rule, unclothed and exposed to the sun. The eruption is characteristic. It appears suddenly, first on the back of the hands and feet, then on the forearms, legs, chest, neck, and face. The patches of erythema are irregular in outline and intensity. The affected area is swollen and tense, and is the seat of burning or itching sensations, which become particularly acute on exposure to the sun. The congestion disappears completely, but temporarily, on pressure. Petechiæ are common on the affected parts, and blebs may form with clear, opaque or blood-stained contents of feebly alkaline reaction. The eruption usually lasts about a fortnight, and is followed by desquamation, which leaves the skin rough, thickened, and permanently stained of a light sepia colour. It is on account of this roughness of the affected skin that the disease is called 'pellagra,' an Italian word meaning rough skin.

Implication of the nervous system is indicated by tremour of the tongue, exaggerated deep reflexes, and mid-dorsal spinal tenderness. The patient suffers from obstinate sleeplessness, occasionally from uncontrollable sleepiness. He experiences great weakness, especially in the lower extremities, and is subject to peculiar attacks of giddiness, with a tendency to fall forwards or backwards. Another characteristic symptom is a feeling of burning in the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

As a rule there is no marked permanent elevation of temperature, but periods of slight fever occur irregularly.

Two or three months after onset symptoms abate and, although the skin remains dark-coloured and rough, the disease appears to have come to an end. Next spring, however, the whole series of phenomena recurs in a more severe form. The eruption assumes a darker colour. The depression of spirits deepens into melancholia, which may have maniacal interludes with a peculiar tendency to suicide, especially by drowning. The general feeling of weakness increases, the patient loses weight and is unable to work; his gait becomes uncertain and somewhat of the spastic paraplegic type. The pains in the head and back become very acute, and there may be lightning pains, cramp, twitching, tremors, and even epileptiform seizures of the cortical variety.

For several years the disease may thus recur in the spring with increasing severity. The patient becomes greatly emaciated, paralytic, and completely demented. Helpless, bedridden, suffering from incontinence of urine and uncontrollable diarrhœa, covered with bed sores and neglected, he dies from exhaustion or from some intercurrent disease.

It has been announced recently that a committee has been formed in London, the membership of which includes the Italian Ambassador, the Marquis of San Giuliano, Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt, regius professor of physic in Cambridge University, and a number of prominent scientists and physicians, to promote the investigation and study of pellagra. The British Colonial Office has also contributed toward the carrying out of this project. It is proposed to send Dr. Sambon of the London School of Tropical Medicine, who has made a close study of the disease, together with a qualified staff, to a pellagrous area, to investigate the conditions and the various blood-sucking flies by which he thinks the disease is disseminated. Dr. Sambon holds the view that pellagra is protozoan in its origin, like sleeping sickness, and many skilful observers are said to be favourable to his opinions. It is only within the past year or so that the existence of pellagra on a wide scale has been recognized generally in America. Now, however, it has been established clearly that pellagra is prevalent in certain parts of the United States and that the disease is increasing. Pellagra, or as the Spaniards first termed it, the disease of misery, is emphatically a disease of the very poor. For long, in Italy and in other lands in which the malady exists on a

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large scale, its origin and dissemination have been attributed to the ingestion of unripe, or mouldy, musty corn. On the face of it this theory has much in its favour. In Italy, in fact, in all lands in which pellagra is rife, the disease follows, or at any rate seems to follow, the ingestion of maize in bad condition. The Italian authorities are so convinced of the validity of this view that in Italy the law makes pellagra a notifiable disease, prohibits the sale of bad maize, and makes compulsory on local authorities the construction of drying houses for maize. Furthermore, the carrying into effect of these regulations has decreased the prevalence of the disease. However, although many things seem to point to maize unfit for human food as the *fons et origo* of pellagra, it may, after all, be but a contributory cause. It is yet within the remembrance of the present generation that malaria was opined to be caused by ground exhalations, and it was a considerable time before its dissemination by the mosquito was generally conceded. Since then, however, the transmission of disease by insects has been shown to be remarkably frequent, and it would be rash at present to deny the possibility of such transmission in the case of pellagra.

Hookworm Disease (Uncinariasis).—Attention has recently been sharply drawn to the prevalence of this disease in the southern states of the American Union, principally by Dr. Stiles, of Washington, D.C. He states that there are about 2,000,000 of the southern rural population infected with this parasite, among whom there is probably either directly or indirectly, a very high mortality. This is another communicable disease.

At a First Conference to discuss Hookworm disease, held in Atlanta, Ga., January 18 and 19, 1910, Dr. Stiles stated that the earliest hookworms ever known were described in 1782 by a German clergyman—Geoeze, giving to them the German name *Ilackenwurm*. A few years later another German scientist came across numbers of the same group of parasites and used the term 'uncinaria.' In 1837 Dubini was performing an autopsy in Milan and found in a cadaver a peculiar parasite with which he was not familiar. It proved to be new species. He called it *Ankylostoma duodenale*. The first cases of infection with the American species of hookworm which were found were the following: One case observed by Dr. Clayter in a patient from Westmoreland county, Virginia; one case in Galveston, Texas, observed by Dr. Allen J. Smith; several cases in Florida, which were handled by Dr. Guiteras. Personally the speaker had examined about one hundred and thirty cotton mills in the south, and eight milling camps, and in many instances men, women, and children in these mills infected with this disease had it to such an extent that the diagnosis could be made by an expert without the aid of the microscope. Hookworm disease as found in the United States had been traced to the west coast of Africa, and as far as the pigmies of Africa. Unquestionably the negroes must have brought many hookworms to this country. It was an academic question whether the Indians in this country had the disease before the white people came here. Seventy-nine per cent of the negro farm houses which he had examined and tabulated in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi had no privy connected with them. Practically eighty per cent of the negroes in the rural districts of the south were living under sanitary conditions which were not one iota better than those described for the savage tribes of Africa, and forty per cent of the white farm houses he had examined were in no better condition. The distribution of the disease was a natural result of the large negro population, of the unsanitary habits of the people, of the character of the soil and climate. There was probably no disease known in the medical profession which was more easily diagnosed, more easily treated, and more easily prevented than hookworm disease.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, PARIS.

The International Office of Public Health, to the establishment of which all the governments that took part in the sanitary conference at Rome in 1907 agreed, has

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been at work for about a year, and has issued monthly since January last a *Bulletin* containing information with regard to infectious diseases and sanitary laws and regulations in the participating countries. The idea of establishing such an office was first mooted at the International Sanitary Conference in Vienna in 1874, but nothing came of the scheme then put forward. At the conference at Washington in 1881 proposals for the dissemination of information as to cholera, plague, and yellow fever were considered, and at the conference at Rome in 1885 a proposal was discussed favouring the establishment in each country of a central office which should collect information and warnings with regard to sanitary matters, and exchange such information with the offices of other countries. At the conference in Paris in 1903 it definitely proposed to centralize all information with regard to epidemic diseases and the means of preventing them, with the object of furnishing information with regularity to all the participating states. The duty of taking the initiative in organizing the international office of public health was left to France, and in 1907 a scheme was discussed at a meeting of representatives of thirteen governments held at Rome. The countries concerned—Great Britain, Belgium, Brazil, Spain, the United States, France, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, and Egypt—agreed to contribute proportionately to the expense of establishing and maintaining the office. A Permanent International Committee was formed of representatives of the governments concerned.

The arrangement which was concluded for a period of seven years definitely authorized the new office, provided for its control by an international committee, outlined its duties, and apportioned the expense of maintenance among the interested countries. The true object of the office is, to quote the words of the statutes of constitution, 'to collect and bring to the knowledge of the participating states the facts and documents of a general character which relate to public health, and especially as regards infectious diseases—notably cholera, plague, and yellow fever, as well as the measures taken to combat these diseases.

As an illustration of the kind of information given in the *Bulletin*, we may say that the issue for September contains a copy of the agreement between the French and Belgium governments of May, 1895, as to the notification of communicable diseases occurring on the frontier; a decree of the French government with reference to the special measures to be taken against the importation and propagation of cholera in France; a copy of a circular on the same subject issued to prefects; a new French decree as to inspection of vessels coming from ports infected by cholera; a similar decree issued by Belgium; and the text of the German law as to the notification of certain diseases and as to the notification of ships in German ports.

Under the second section of the *Bulletin* we find lists of cases of deaths from cholera, plague, and yellow fever, received down to September 15, and a note on the action taken by Turkey, Russia, Germany, Italy, Holland, Anglo-India, and Belgium, with reference to recent occurrences of cholera. The third section contains articles, for which apparently the director is responsible, on the filtration of drinking water by non-submerged sand filters, and the conclusion of an article on the purification of waste waters from manufactories. Under the fourth heading we find an abstract of the sanitary statistics for 1908 of the twenty principal towns of Egypt. The fifth section consists of short abstracts of papers and reports published in various periodicals. The committee is to meet annually in October, and will hold a second meeting if necessary in April.

Feeling doubtless that this nation cannot afford to lay behind in the world-wide battle, now being waged by all civilized peoples against infectious disease, Canada has during this last year, under your decision and administration, acceded to the Agreement of Rome of December 9, 1907, for the creation of an International Office of Public Health at Paris, and to have thus come into relation therewith.

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Senate Public Health Committee.—I was called upon as Director-General of Public Health to submit to the Standing Committee of the Senate on Public Health a report upon Water Supply, Disposal of Sewage, and Pollution of Streams. I now include copy of my report as part of my official work of the year.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED ON WATER SUPPLY, DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE, AND POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

The subjects of water supply, disposal of sewage, and pollution of streams, form a group naturally co-related and co-ordinate.

A proper drainage system is the first great duty of municipal sanitation. It must precede the waterworks, and be in readiness to carry off the water. The pollution of streams is so closely connected with the disposal of sewage and waste, that these two subjects may to a great extent at least be considered together. And yet the very worst use that can be made of drainage is to pollute some river or stream with it. It is a waste of valuable fertilizers and a wrong to other communities and individuals down stream.

Sewage disposal.—If the human body is to be maintained in health and vigour, it is essential to dispose of all those matters eliminated from the animal system, whether in health or disease, as well as all other animal and vegetable refuse in the vicinity of inhabited buildings, as speedily as possible before decay begins, as in the early stages of putrefaction the matters evolved are highly injurious to health and dangerous to life. This is more particularly the case wherever human beings congregate in any numbers, as in villages, and still more so in towns.

As the size of the community increases, so does the difficulty of getting rid of the refuse already referred to as dangerous to health, and this more especially applies to the liquid refuse which contains foul matter in suspension as well as in solution.

Dry animal and vegetable refuse may be collected in ash-bins and be carted away, but liquid matter requires more elaborate arrangements.

Where a dry method is in force for the collection of the excrementitious matter, it is called the system of 'conservancy' or 'interception.' There are a great variety of appliances for this purpose, such as earth closets, pails, and tubs.

Under this head are also included middens and cesspits, as they have to be periodically emptied.

In places where no main sewers exist, and where there is no river or other conduit into which the drainage of a house may be led, it may be necessary to have recourse to a cesspit. It is, of course, a very objectionable method.

Such pits should be sufficiently large to contain all the drainage for several months, but it will be well to remove it frequently by pumping; there is usually some garden ground to which the sewage can be applied.

Cesspits should be placed as far as possible from any dwelling, and cut off by a disconnecting trap, and properly ventilated with inlet and outlet shafts provided with suitable cowls.

As regards the disposal of the sewage from cesspools, the matter should be rapidly mixed with fresh dry earth in a shallow excavation in some convenient place, and used as manure. Fresh, dry earth is a valuable disinfectant, and the mixture would form a very valuable form of manure, instead of being not only wasted, but costing large sums to dispose of, as is the case with many sewage systems at the present time.

Temporary dry earth latrines.—In latrines for the use of troops and for temporary purposes, the earth is very often kept in boxes on the floor of the various compartments, a scoop being provided with which to supply the earth; but the application of dry earth in this manner is, as might be expected, too often neglected, so that it is not a very perfect arrangement. In connection with it, sheds must be provided to store the earth, and also hot places to dry the latter when required.

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Sewerage or water-carriage necessitates considerable expense laying a series of drains with proper gradients, efficient traps and ventilation, as well as the provision of a proper outfall, and sewage-disposal works in most cases; the cost of maintenance and supervision is, however, comparatively small. Arrangements of this magnitude are often beyond the attainment of small communities.

The following are the systems of collection and removal at present in use:—

(a) The combined system; by which all sewage, surface water, subsoil water, and manufacturer's refuse are carried into the same sewer.

(b) Modification excluding subsoil water; which is a modification of the preceding system (a), in so far as that the subsoil water is carefully excluded from the sewers.

(c) Absolutely separate system; which involves the use of three sets of drains, one for foul water or sewage, one for surface water, and another for subsoil water.

(d) Partially separate system; which is a combination of the 'combined' and 'absolutely separate' systems.

Drains and drainage may be considered under the following separate heads:—

(a) Sewage, including foul water from w.c's., urinals, sinks, wash-houses, &c.

(b) Surface drainage, comprising water from roofs, roads, pavements, &c.

(c) Subsoil drainage.

It is necessary, before preparing a design for the sewerage of any locality, to decide which of the water-carriage systems is to be adopted.

The 'absolutely separate' system is undoubtedly the most perfect when carried out in its entirety, the great advantage being that the number of traps required to prevent the escape of dangerous gases from the foul-water drains is reduced to a minimum; and, of course, no sewer-gas can escape at the gratings for surface water; thus the dangerous area is materially reduced, and may, to a great extent, be isolated. The size of the sewers may also be more easily adapted to the quantity of sewage they will have to convey, and greater facilities are afforded for their regular supervision and cleansing, the tendency to the deposit and formation of foul gases being at the same time minimized. The foul water obtained by this system, owing to the exclusion of the surface water, is uniform in composition, and much reduced in quantity, therefore its purification and utilization are less difficult.

The disadvantages of the 'absolutely separate' system are that three sets of pipes (one for sewage, one for surface water, and another for subsoil water) are required, and might lead to mistakes being made by workmen in connecting new drains to the wrong set of pipes, and also that the surface water from yards and streets is often very foul, particularly when a storm succeeds a period of drought, unless the yards and streets are constantly cleansed and well scavenged.

It is customary to base the estimate of the quantity of sewage to be dealt with at so much per head of population for the discharge in twenty-four hours. An allowance must also be made for the prospective increase of population; in the case of a town, its present rate of increase as obtained from the census returns of the past ten years would be considered a guide; this rate, would, however, require modification according to a carefully formed opinion as to whether the same rate of increase was likely to be maintained. Attention should be given to the industrial and manufacturing possibilities of the locality, as they may not only affect the amount of sewage to be dealt with, but also its character. The estimate should be framed so as to provide for the probable requirements during the next twenty-five years of the different portions of the district to be drained, as it is not always practicable to maintain a constant allowance throughout.

Water supply as guide.—The water supply of the district may be considered as affording a constant daily supply of sewage of equal amount.

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Admission of rainfall.—The admission of the rainfall to the drains complicates the question, as it is difficult to calculate the exact amount of rainfall to be allowed for, even when it is limited to that collected from roofs, back-yards, paved surfaces, &c., as a considerable proportion finds some other outlet.

The nature of the surface drained, and its inclination, must be considered in connection with the question of admission of surface water.

The surface water from rural or uncovered areas only arrives at the sewers by slow degrees, and a great deal passes off as subsoil water, and by evaporation.

The surface water of towns is for the most part so impure as to necessitate its being treated as foul water.

Efficient removal necessary.—It has already been pointed out that it is most essential to health to provide for the efficient removal of all decomposing refuse, as well as the foul water, from houses and factories as soon as possible, before putrefaction sets in; the question of its final disposal then becomes a matter of the greatest importance.

At one time, when communities were small, the final disposal of their sewage was accompanied with but little difficulty; the sea or the nearest river was the natural receiver into which it was poured without hesitation, and without any apparent harm or injury to other communities situated lower down the stream. In the former cases, no evil results followed, and in the latter also the action of the stream on it is of such a nature as to purify the sewage to a great extent by processes which are now daily becoming better understood; the quantity, however, must not be too great.

The increasing size and number of villages and towns along the river banks have, however, in many instances, become so great as to gradually poison the water supply to the towns below.

It is possible to form an estimate as to the amount of sewage which can be dealt with by a flowing stream, if one remembers that the bacteria, always naturally abundant in river water, are able by the aid of the oxygen dissolved from the air to consume more or less rapidly the organic matter. It is evident that the volume of the sewage and the oxygen required by the organic matter in it as measured by permanganate, i.e., the 'oxygen consumed,' should bear some relation to the flow of the river and its aeration. But, in addition to this, it is also desirable to take into account the amount of available oxygen, as nitrate and nitrite, since it has been proved that, always with the help of bacteria, the oxygen of nitrates and nitrites is available for the burning up of organic matter.

The following are the systems of sewage disposal which have so far been tried and adopted in many instances.

The sea, or tidal estuary.—Many engineers of high standing maintain that where practicable the sea, or the tidal estuary of a river, is the right place for the discharge of sewage, as no costly works are then necessary. This system involves the direct discharge of the sewage at ebb tide, so as to carry out the sewage to a good distance from the shore and diffuse it into the sea before the tide begins to flow. Great care is, however, essential to secure this result. Float observations should be made not only of the surface tides and currents, but also of those at different depths, and the effect on the sewage, in consequence of the difference between its specific gravity and that of salt water, carefully considered. The rise and fall of the tides, and the configuration of the coast line, must also be studied as bearing on the question.

Where tidal currents exist, the point of discharge should be situated below the place, in the direction of the falling tide, and not above it.

Sewage discharged into land-locked harbours and deep bays soon becomes a nuisance, as is evidenced by many seaside towns.

Sea water delays the oxidation of organic matters, so that the foul constituents of crude sewage, which in river water would be liberated and got rid of in time, are

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preserved in sea water, and if washed up on the foreshore, they accumulate and form dangerous deposits ready for the quickening action of the summer sun, when gases injurious to health are evolved.

Irrigation.—Another system is that of irrigation, which consists in passing the sewage over land, in order to use its fertilizing properties, and at the same time to purify it before running the liquid into a river or other watercourse. Loamy porous soil is the best for sewage irrigation from a sanitary point of view.

Unless the subsoil is sand or gravel, it is usual with the denser top soils to provide some subsoil drainage, increasing it in amount and depth with the density of the soil to be utilized, so as to give a free exit for the water, and prevent the ground from getting water-logged.

Where the land is of a stiff clayey nature, there are considerable difficulties in adapting it for irrigation. In undrained clay land, under ordinary circumstances cracks one and two inches wide and five feet deep are sometimes met with, and it has been found that these are intensified in drained land, with the result that direct passage of sewage and surface water into them has occurred on sewage farms of this nature, so that the effluent is not purified as intended. It is thus very unsuitable for irrigation, unless the surface is specially prepared, as mentioned under the head of broad irrigation, and other treatment should be resorted to.

Different soils vary very considerably in their power to decompose sewage by utilizing the ammonia (the principal fertilizing agent) and other constituents which are capable of nourishing vegetable life, as well as at the same time effecting its purification.

Settling tanks.—Before applying the sewage to land, it should be allowed to settle, so as to get rid of the heavier portions, as well as the silt, grit, &c., derived from the streets and roads. To effect this, settling tanks have been adopted.

Settling tanks are constructed on two principles: that of 'quiescence' or 'absolute rest,' and 'continuous flow'; the latter is found to answer best, provided the sewage is not less than two hours in passing through the tank, and suitable chemicals are properly applied. These tanks should be cleaned out once in three days.

Filtration (Intermittent downward).—Another method of irrigation, known as intermittent downward filtration, is sometimes employed.

Mr. Bailey-Denton defines intermittent filtration as 'the concentration of sewage at regular intervals on as few acres of land as will absorb and cleanse it, without preventing the production of vegetation.'

He states that the sewage of 1,000 persons can be applied to an acre of such soils as are most suitably constituted, and of 250 to those badly constituted.

Heavy clay soils are not adapted to this purpose.

When land is to be used as a filter, the surface should be laid out in level beds, and the sewage applied to each bed then passes vertically downward through the pervious stratum, from which, in a more or less purified condition, it escapes by means of subsoil drains, or an existing porous subsoil of sand or gravel, into a stream or watercourse.

When the filtration areas are very porous, and the sewage is applied in small volumes by gravitation from grounds not provided with storage tanks, the distribution would be made by ridge and furrow, so as to ensure uniformity of application.

Land thus used as a sewage filter requires constant aeration by being dug or ploughed over.

Precipitation.—The conditions for a good precipitating agent are as follows:—

It should be cheap and abundant.

It should cause rapid subsidence of the precipitate formed.

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It should be neither actively nor cumulatively poisonous.

It should not have a tendency to render any portion of the suspended matters soluble.

It should not have any distinct colour, nor generate one with the substances it may encounter.

It should ensure the production of a precipitate of minimum bulk with maximum defecation.

The resultant effluent should be alkaline.

The precipitate or sludge should part with moisture readily.

It may be further noted that sewage is more easily precipitated when warm than cold, and also when the precipitating agent is added to it *hot*.

Lime process.—The lime process consists in the addition of lime in a perfectly caustic state, in the proportion of twelve grains per gallon, after a preliminary straining of the sewage.

The Amines process.—In this process the precipitants employed are herring-brine and lime in the proportion of four grains of the former and twenty-two and a half of the latter per gallon.

Lime and sulphate of iron.—For some years lime in solution and sulphate of iron have been used as precipitating agents in connection with the disposal of the Metropolitan sewage at Barking and Crossness.

Lime and alumina.—The Glasgow Sewage Works deal with the sewage of the eastern district of the city of Glasgow, and were opened on May 2, 1894. Lime and alumina are the precipitants employed.

Manganese compounds have long been regarded as the most efficient agents for the clarification of sewage, but their cost has hitherto prohibited their use for this purpose.

The A B C process.—This consists in the use of alum, blood, and charcoal, in certain proportions, as a precipitant. The blood is now omitted.

The International process.—In the International process a magnetic precipitant and deodorizer, called ferozone, is used, and the liquid is afterwards filtered through a polarite filter.

Peroxide of chlorine is employed as a sterilizing agent in this process; it is produced by the decomposition of chlorate of potash by sulphuric acid. The gas thus produced is soluble in water, is readily decomposed by light, heat, and by contact with organic matter, to which it has the property of transferring its oxygen in a very energetic manner. The process has been applied by Mr. Howatson to the purification of potable water at Ostend, Haeren, and other places with satisfactory results, and it is claimed to be equally applicable to the purification of sewage. Plant for the latter purpose has been erected at Wenduyn, Heyst-sur-mer (Belgium) and Middelkerke.

Conder's sulphate of iron process.—Sulphate of iron was advocated by the late Mr. F. R. Conder, M.I.C.E., as a participant. The process consists, briefly, in treating the sewage of each house to a dose of solution of iron, by which it is claimed that the putrescible, or putrescent, matter that it contains is immediately split up into its innocuous elements; the liberation of gases ceases, and the mineral matter thus set free subsides as a fine black silt, that is easily swept along by a current of half a mile per hour.

The Hermite process.—The process depends on the formation of nascent oxygen held in suspension by hypochlorite of magnesia, obtained by passing a current through the sea-water between platinum and zinc electrodes. The oxygen thus obtained is the antiseptic.

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Comparative advantages of the different precipitants.—The following are extracts from the report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, giving the general view of the results of their investigations:—

‘The lime process has little to recommend it. Owing to the large amount of lime water required, and the difficulty of accurately adjusting the lime to the sewage, very close supervision would be required to obtain a good result, and even then the result is inferior to that obtained in other ways.

‘Precipitation by copperas is also somewhat complicated, owing to the necessity of getting the right amount of lime mixed with the sewage before adding the copperas. When this is done a good result is obtained. The amount of iron left in the effluent is much greater than with ferric sulphate, owing to the greater solubility of ferrous hydroxide. Ferric sulphate and alum have the advantage over both lime and copperas, that their addition in concentrated solution can be accurately controlled, and the success of the operation does not depend upon the accurate adjustment of lime or any chemical to the sewage.

‘The results with ferric sulphate have been, on the whole, more satisfactory than those with alum. This seems to be due in part to the greater rapidity with which precipitation takes place, and in part to the greater weight of the precipitate. It is probable, from the greater ease with which ferric sulphate is precipitated, that it would give a good result with a sewage that was not sufficiently alkaline to precipitate alum at once.

‘It is quite possible that the same process would not give equally good results upon all kinds of sewage. Special sewages may require special treatment. For this reason, and also on account of changes in the prices of the several chemicals, it is impossible to say that one precipitant is universally better than another.

‘In the later experiments, from 25 to 43 per cent of the soluble organic matter, as shown by the albuminoid ammonia, and loss on ignition, was removed by copperas, ferric sulphate, or alum, costing from 30 to 40 cents per inhabitant annually. In addition to this, all of the suspended matter was removed.’

Evaporation.—Liernur’s English Syndicate state that, ‘Under their system, in towns where the water supply is limited to small quantities, as is the case with the greater number of towns on the continent, the entire quantity of sewage conveyed through the pneumatic sewer is treated by the boiling and evaporating process. For instance, in Trouville the average quantity of sewage received in the pumping station varies from 10 to 15 litres, equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per inhabitant per day. This quantity includes everything which is to be considered as polluted matter, viz.: foecal matter (excreta and urine), closet and toilet water, bath water and kitchen slops, from all houses, hotels, restaurants, schools, hospitals, &c.

‘This quantity is comparatively small, and can be sterilized by boiling heat, and reduced into a valuable dry manure without great expense and with a notable pecuniary advantage, as, with the improved evaporation process used, it is possible to evaporate one ton of sewage with 1 cwt. of stone coal.

‘Naturally in towns where the water supply is unlimited and amounts to something about 50 or even 100 gallons per inhabitant per day, as this is very often the case in English towns, it is not intended to reduce this immense quantity by the evaporating process, except where it is possible to utilize the heat from refuse destructors. For these cases it is proposed to combine the evaporation process with Liernur’s bacterial or biological treatment. The combination allows first, to submit the whole quantity of the liquids to the natural biological purifying process, which is sufficiently known in this country, so that it is useless to give here a special description of it. The sludge is pumped out and converted into a dry manure powder, by the process described, valued at four pounds to five pounds (sterling) per ton.’

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Electrolysis.—Precipitation by electrolysis, which is also known as ‘Webster’s’ process, for the electrical purification of sewage, has been tried successfully at Crossness, and gives very promising results both as regards the purity of the effluent and the eventual cost of the process.

Bacteriolysis.—The result of experience with all the systems that have so far been cited and put to practical proof are unsatisfactory, so much so, that attempts are being made in a great variety of ways to discover and elaborate better methods for the disposal of sewage.

Irrigation farms often create a nuisance at some time or other, and there is an absence of the power of control in their use, as the sewage must be got rid of, so it has to be applied to the land, whether such application at the time is likely to prove beneficial or not, either to the crops or for the purification of the sewage itself.

Should the land become water-logged during heavy rains, or during a severe frost, the crude sewage runs over the surface without any beneficial effect on it, and the effluent is then discharged practically unchanged.

If, on the other hand, the land is porous enough, or sufficiently well drained to prevent its becoming water-logged under other circumstances, the effluent will run through too freely to admit of its proper purification during dry weather.

Chemical methods of precipitation have also more or less failed, for as soon as the effluent becomes sufficiently diluted with pure water putrefaction sets in.

In all these systems there is the sludge to be disposed of, the methods for doing which are described later.

At an early stage in this important inquiry the fact that there are certain micro-organisms which have a destructive action on sewage and other impurities was recognized, but the principles were but little understood, and it is due to the failures above alluded to that extensive experiments have during the last few years been made in order to discover the nature and extent of their action, and whether it was possible to solve the problem by their aid.

Massachusetts experiments.—Amongst others the Massachusetts State Board of Health during the years 1889-90 made some very valuable experiments at their experimental station at Lawrence, to ascertain whether sewage could be disposed of on biological lines.

Dr. Frankland, many years ago, suggested the intermittent filtration of sewage through a thickness of five or six feet of material; and Mr. Bailey Denton and Mr. Baldwin Latham were among the earlier engineers who adopted the method.

The simplest theory of the working of any filter is that its action is mechanical, indeed the word ‘filter’ has come to mean ordinarily a more or less perfect strainer. In this aspect the working of the filter is continuous, but it soon chokes and must be cleaned.

The intermittent filter on the other hand presents quite different conditions. It is no longer a mere mechanical strainer. No doubt when first established there may be a period at the outset when it effects little more than a mechanical purification; but, under the best conditions, there speedily begins a change of the profoundest significance. The filter becomes a method of developing the conditions which favour the action of bacteria by the exposure of the sewage in the presence of air.

The Massachusetts experiments may be said to have taken up the question at this point. The experiments show that a sand filter does not affect the nitrification when first used. Time is necessary for it to accumulate a suitable colony of bacteria. Furthermore, the colony adjusts itself to the work it has to do. If, then, the amount of sewage is suddenly increased, and is contained at the larger amount, the nitrification will at first be incomplete, but the bacteria will soon multiply and purification

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will again become satisfactory, often amounting to the destruction of 99½ per cent of the nitrogenous matters in the sewage, and all but a fraction of one per cent of the bacteria.

Septic tank system.—In this system no chemicals are employed, and there is no ‘treatment’ of the sewage in the ordinary sense of the term; its purification being accomplished entirely by natural agencies.

The septic tank itself is merely a receptacle designed to favour the multiplication of micro-organisms and bring the whole of the sewage under their influence. To this end the tank is of ample size, though not larger than would be necessary with chemical precipitation, and covered so as to exclude light and, as far as possible, air. The incoming sewage is delivered below the water level; and the outlet also is submerged, with the twofold object of trapping out air and avoiding disturbance of the upper part of the contents of the tanks. On entering the still water of the tank the solids suspended in the sewage are to a great extent disengaged, going either to the bottom or to the surface, according to their specific gravity. In the absence of light and air, the organisms originally present in the sewage increase enormously, and rapidly attack all the organic matter. By their action the more complex organic substances are converted into simpler compounds; and these in turn are reduced to still simpler forms, the ultimate products of the decomposition in the tank being water, ammonia, and carbonic acid and other gases. Other nitrogenous compounds may also be present, but they will all be soluble in a slightly alkaline solution—a condition which obtains with every normal sewage.

The sewage travels so slowly through the tank that every particle takes some twenty-four hours in passing through it. This period of time is sufficient for such a complete sedimentation and liquefaction of solids to be effected that the tank effluent should contain but a few grains per gallon of fine suspended matter. The black deposit which settles in the bottom of the tank was found after fifteen months’ working to be under two feet in depth. This deposit consists of indigestible material, and includes mineral matter, cellulose, vegetable and elastic fibres, cartilage cells, &c. The gases given off from the tanks are not offensive, but are highly inflammable.

On the top of the sewage in the tank a scum is formed, consisting of the floating matter undergoing decomposition. The heavier suspended matter settles at the bottom of the tank, together with the insoluble residue from the decomposition of the sewage solids. The bulk is considerably swollen by the gases which are formed during the decomposition of the organic matter still adhering to the deposit, which would bring the whole mass to the surface were it not that the residue is heavier than water, and sinks again to the bottom as soon as it is sufficiently loosened to allow the escape of the gas. In addition to its own decomposition, the deposit is thus subjected to a continual washing action, by which it is ultimately reduced to an inert and inoffensive ash.

Thus the tank does away with the necessity for chemicals and filter-presses or other apparatus for disposing of sludge, and produces an effluent which can be filtered without risk of clogging the filters.

The effluent, after flowing from the gauge-well, passes into a shallow aerating-trough, over the sides of which it falls in thin sheets into channels leading to distributing wells. In these wells valves are placed, controlling the flow to the distributing channels on the surface of the filters.

The filtration of sewage or sewage effluent is not a mere straining action. If it were so, the filters would soon clog and become useless. Moreover, the effluent from the septic tank, being free from solids, is not susceptible of improvement by straining. The work to be done consists in the oxidation of the ammonia formed in the tank. This is thus converted into nitric acid, which at once combines with the bases present to form nitrates.

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This oxidation, like the previous decomposition, is the work of micro-organisms, but of a kind totally different from those which operate in the tank. The latter are largely of the species classed as anaerobic, living in the absence of air and light, and exercising in many cases a reducing or deoxidizing action. The organisms which work in the filter, on the other hand, are aerobic, the presence of oxygen being absolutely necessary for their life and work. Consequently the conditions prevailing in the tank must be reversed in the filter, to which oxygen must be freely supplied.

To this end the filters are best constructed of some porous material, such as coke breeze or crushed furnace clinker, affording abundant interstitial space.

The great advantage of this system is that the sludge is got rid of.

The extensive adoption of the Septic Tank system to deal with the sewage of mansions and public institutions has necessitated the design of special types of gear adapted for use in such cases. It is especially desirable that apparatus for small installations, which in many cases has to be erected by country workmen without any mechanical knowledge, should be so simple as to prevent all possibility of misplacement. This requirement has been completely met, and in the case of two filters all the parts are contained within a single casting.

A further improvement, for the use in cases where flows have to be dealt with, consists in a simple attachment by means of which the flow is kept back from the filters until a sufficient quantity of tank effluent has accumulated to fill one of them, and then released, so as to secure a rapid filling.

As this method of sewage treatment dispenses with the use of lime or other chemicals which might be injurious to fish life, it will be found especially well adapted for use at the numerous seaside places where valuable oyster beds or fishing banks are endangered by the discharge of untreated sewage in their vicinity, and where the problem of the substitution of a harmless effluent is very difficult of solution.

The classification of organisms which purify sewage.—The two principal classifications of organisms in relation to their capacity for breaking up organic matter are:—

1. Those that do, and those that do not, liquefy gelatine.
2. Those that live in the presence of oxygen, and those that live without it.

The first two classes are named liquefying and non-liquefying organisms.

The second two classes were named by Pasteur aerobic and anaerobic, and he pointed out that the changes which arise from fermentations produced by the anaerobic varieties in the presence of common organic substances, such as those contained in sewage, were much more rapid and violent than those which occur among the fermentations from the life processes of the aerobic varieties.

If the amount of the organic matter contained in the sewage of a large town seems to be in excess of the capacity of these natural forces to deal with, that difficulty disappears in the light of the prodigious and almost incredible capacity of these organisms to increase in numbers and to consume any amount of food which could possibly be supplied to them.

Disposal of sludge.—The disposal of the sludge, obtained under many of the systems of sewage disposal already described, is always a great difficulty. Efforts have been made, in connection with the chemical process, to utilize the sludge as manure. At Birmingham, the sludge, as produced, is simply dug into the land, a sufficient acreage having been purchased for the purpose.

In the case of the metropolitan sewage, the sludge is pumped into sludge vessels, each capable of conveying 1,000 tons, and discharged in 'the Barrow Deep, commencing at a point ten miles east of Nore, and proceeding thence from five to ten miles down that channel.' Although about 10,000,000 tons of sludge have thus been deposited at this point, the channel is totally unaffected, and the surface of the sand-

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banks is as clean as in 1888. Mr. Dibdin considers this to be due to the animal and vegetable débris being rapidly consumed by the organic life in the sea water.

A similar plan is adopted for the disposal of sludge by the corporation of Salford, and quite recently by the corporation of the city of Manchester.

The best method of utilizing the sludge is by separating the liquid from the solid matter, so as to reduce the bulk as much as possible. It is essential that this be done early, to prevent the sediment fermenting, and thus spoiling the purity of the effluent. Generally, a few hours' rest will be sufficient to ensure perfect settlement; the water should then be run off quietly to about the level of the deposit. The deposit, or mud, thus formed is drawn off into suitable receptacles for further treatment and conversion into a portable manure. There are three methods of dealing with the sludge in additions to those already enumerated, viz.:—

- (a) By evaporation.
- (b) By mechanical treatment.
- (c) By destruction.

Evaporation.—This may be done in dry climates, where the soil is porous, e.g., sandy, by forming large, shallow reservoirs with earth bottoms and sides, or by the use of tanks. The moisture is given off by evaporation, but in the former case chiefly by absorption, into the soil below, and the bulk is reduced to 20 per cent.

Mechanical treatment.—Mechanical treatment is that by means of filter presses. A filter press consists of a number of narrow cells held in a suitable frame, the interior faces being provided with appropriate drainage surfaces communicating with an outlet, and covered by a filtering medium, generally jute or hemp canvas, or other suitable material. The interiors of the cells so built up are in communication directly with each other, or with a common channel, for the introduction of the matter operated upon, and as nothing introduced into the cells can find an exit without passing through the cloth, the solid matter fills up their interior, the liquid leaving by the drainage surfaces. The cells of the machine are subjected to pressure, which increases as the operation goes on. The cells must of necessity be made mechanically true on the outer-touching surfaces, so as to prevent the material operated on escaping as the pressure increases.

Destruction.—Another process is that of destruction. Buildings called 'destructors' are used for the purpose. The object of a destructor is to convert the putrescent or decomposing matter contained in town refuse into fixed and harmless products by means of combustion; the organic products present are those converted into the comparatively, if not absolutely, harmless forms of water vapour, carbonic acid gas, and nitrogen, all of which are commonly found in ordinary atmospheric air. In order to avoid a nuisance, it is necessary that complete combustion should be ensured, and all dust arrested before the gases escape up the chimney.

For complete combustion a high temperature in the furnace must be maintained, and this demands a strong draught and a well distributed supply of air to the burning fuel. The lowest temperature necessary to deodorize the noxious fumes from burning ashbin refuse is 1,350° Fahr., but a higher temperature, of not less than 2,000°, is essential so as to ensure the destruction of all disease forms, as well as that of the gases and offensive vapours given off. By this means an efficient calcination and the reduction of all refractory materials can be effected so as to produce the minimum percentage of clinker and ash, of such a quality as will enable them to be utilized, and so not only save the expense of carting them away, and tipping to waste, but actually become a source of revenue; this is a powerful argument in favour of the employment of high-temperature destructors. An average residue of about one-third of the weight of the unscreened ashbin refuse of clinker ash is thus left, the two-thirds having been destroyed by fire.

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With an efficient special furnace about six hundred weight of ashbin refuse can be burnt per hour with a good natural draught on a fire-grate 25 feet square. This may be increased to one ton per hour with a forced draught or air pressure of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of water.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is a prime necessity of life. Without it, terrestrial animal and vegetable life must cease to exist. The earliest settlements in all countries were, therefore, made in the neighbourhood of water. Towns and villages sprang up on the banks of streams and rivers, on the shores of lakes and in the neighbourhood of springs; or water was obtained from the soil around these early settlements by shallow excavations or wells. In modern times, sites for dwellings are not necessarily limited to a small area around a natural source of water. Our engineering knowledge enables us, on the one hand, to obtain water by means of wells and borings from the depths beneath the surface of the earth, and on the other, to convey water from a distance by means of conduits to the places where it is required.

Rainfall.—The rain that falls on the roofs of houses can be collected and made available as a means of water supply. To calculate the amount of water supply per head from this source, we must know the amount of roof space per individual (the slope of the roof must not be taken into account, but merely the area of horizontal surface covered by the roof), the average amount of yearly rainfall, and the average amount of evaporation of the rainfall.

The amount of evaporation from the surfaces of roofs may be taken as averaging throughout the year 20 per cent of the rainfall.

Rain, as it leaves the clouds, is water pure and simple, free from all foreign ingredients. In its passage through the air to the earth it may collect various impurities, gaseous and suspended. The rain falling in towns is found to have absorbed sulphurous and sulphuric acids, which are always present in the air of towns from combustion of coal and coal gas, and to contain numerous sooty patches.

When roofs are used as collecting surfaces for rain-water, the first portion of rain which falls and descends from the roof should be rejected, as it is liable to be much polluted with soot, vegetable matter (leaves), and animal matter (excrement of birds, &c.), washed off from the slates or tiles. After the first washing, the remainder of the water may be collected and stored. Rain-water should always be stored in as pure a condition as possible, otherwise the storage receptacle becomes coated with foul matters, which contaminate the water. The advantage of underground storage is that the water does not get frozen in the winter or unpleasantly hot in the summer. But, on the other hand, the tanks are often difficult of access. Underground tanks must be built of sound masonry or brickwork and lined with hydraulic cement. They should rest upon a bed of concrete and be covered over with arches of masonry or brickwork; and if there is a special danger of polluting material gaining access to the tank, they should be surrounded with at least a foot of well-puddled clay.

Rain-water is especially useful for cooking and washing on account of its softness, that is to say, its freedom from the salts of lime or magnesia in solution. When these salts are dissolved in a water they render it hard. Hardness is usually reckoned as equivalent to so many grains of chalk (carbonate of calcium) per gallon of water. A water containing more than 10 grains of chalk or its equivalent in other salts (sulphate of lime or magnesia, carbonate of magnesia, &c.), to the gallon is said to be hard. Hardness due to the presence of carbonate of calcium, held in solution by carbonic acid, is said to be temporary; for when the water boils, the carbonic acid is driven off, and the chalk, no longer able to remain in solution, is precipitated.

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Upland surface waters.—In hilly districts, the water which flows off the hills in the form of rivulets or streamlets can be collected and stored by building an earth and masonry dam or barrier across the outlet of the valley to which the streams converge. By this method of collecting in 'impounding reservoirs,' large artificial lakes may be formed—capable of holding a supply sufficient for several months—at suitable elevations above the towns which they supply with water. A certain amount of 'compensation' water (usually estimated at one-third the amount impounded) must be allowed to pass down to any mill-owners on the streams from which the waters have been diverted.

Streams and rivers.—Streams near their sources, and passing through uncultivated land on hills and moorlands devoid of human habitations, are good sources of water supply; they form, in fact, those upland surface waters which have already been considered.

Streams and rivers in their course through cultivated valleys, with towns and villages on their banks, furnish water which must always be regarded as undesirable, and in many cases as dangerous for drinking purposes.

The composition of river water, as regards its mineral ingredients, is most variable. Fed from a variety of sources, by springs and streams in the uplands, by surface drainage, by springs in their beds, and by other streams and rivers throughout the whole of their course, rivers are a combination of spring and surface waters, and present sometimes mainly the characteristics of the one and sometimes those of the other.

All rivers, as being the natural drainage channels of the surrounding land, must be subject to pollutions of animal origin. The surface and subsoil drainage from manured land under cultivation, the sewage effluents from isolated houses, the slop waters and the sewage of villages and sometimes even of towns, and the waste products of industries on their banks frequently flow into the river. Towns, as a rule, draw their supply of water from a river above the spot at which the sewage of the town is discharged. But the intake of the next lower town on the banks of that river must necessarily be from a stream already polluted with sewage; and the question arises, can a river once polluted with sewage, and with all the possibilities of specific disease contamination thereby introduced, ever be a safe source of supply below the point of pollution? If the river into which the sewage is discharged consists of clean and hitherto unpolluted water, the oxygen dissolved in it will, to a certain extent, oxidize the organic matters of the sewage, this destruction being very largely effected through the agency of aerobic or oxygen-requiring bacteria. If, too, the dilution of the sewage with clean water is considerable, plant life is not interfered with but continues to give off oxygen, reoxygenating the water, and enabling the process of purification by oxidation to continue. No doubt, also, as the oxygen dissolved in the water is used up, fresh oxygen is absorbed from the air. Besides water plants, minute animals (infusoria, anguillulidæ or water worms, entomostraca or water fleas, &c.) aid the process of purification by feeding on the organic impurities of sewage. These organisms are found in countless numbers in the polluted reaches of rivers. Fish, too, if the pollution is not sufficiently great to cause serious diminution of dissolved oxygen in the water, feed on some of the elements of sewage, and aid in the process of purification; and when the current is sluggish, or in the deep quiet pools of a rapid stream, the suspended matters of the sewage will be largely deposited.

The result of all these processes is that, under certain conditions and within certain limits, streams and rivers which have been polluted are capable of undergoing a certain amount of self-purification by natural means. Under favourable conditions, when the dilution of the sewage with clean water is very considerable and the oxidation and purification exerted by aquatic animal and vegetable life can have free play, a stream or river, especially if it undergoes agitation and exposure to the air by flow-

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ing over rapids or by falling over weirs, is capable of being so far purified that, although it may never quite regain its original purity, it becomes at least very much improved.

When the river into which sewage is discharged is already much polluted, or if the dillution is not sufficiently great, oxidation and purification are brought to a standstill. The dissolved oxygen is then greatly diminished in amount; many forms of animal and vegetable aquatic life are injuriously affected or destroyed; decomposition or fermentation of organic matters is started, with the production of foul gases; the bed of the river becomes silted up with decaying matters, which, buoyed up by gases, occasionally rise to the surface and sink again, and a most serious nuisance results. The process is one eventually tending to purification by resolution of complex organic bodies into their simpler elements, but in the meantime the effects of the process are most offensive.

A considerable rise of temperature will produce a like result on rivers which are having their purifying powers tested to the height of their capacity. Purification goes on so long as the weather is cool, but with a rise in temperature, certain forms of bacterial growth are stimulated and decomposition sets in, replacing the oxidizing processes.

Sewage in drinking water is chiefly dangerous from the fact of its being liable to contain the specific poisons of disease. Cholera and enteric fever, diarrhœa and dysentery, we know to be sometimes spread by means of infected and polluted water.

The process of sedimentation which occurs in the deep and sluggish reaches of a river tends to the elimination of bacteria, the suspended matters in their subsidence entangling them and carrying them down.

The result of the Massachusetts experiments on the purification of water by filtration may be briefly summarized as follows:—

(a) By reducing the rapidity of filtration, and employing the finer sands, increased efficiency is obtained.

(b) With moderate rapidity of filtration (2,000,000 gallons per acre per diem) one foot of sand appears to be as effective as five.

(c) The scraping off of the upper layer of clogged sand enables more organisms to pass through the filter: and it is not, as a rule, until three days after scraping that the filters regain their highest efficiency.

(d) Fifty-five per cent of the organisms removed were found in the upper quarter inch of sand, and 80 per cent in the upper inch.

(e) Much less water at 32° Fahr. passes through a filter than when the water is at 70° Fahr., owing to the increased viscosity of the colder water.

(f) Shallow filters require more frequent scraping than the deeper ones, due to the greater head available in the deeper filters.

(g) Filters used continuously require less frequent scraping than when used intermittently.

The connection between the cholera outbreak in Hamburg in 1892 and its water supply, and the value of sand filtration are clearly demonstrated by the following facts: Hamburg, Altona, and Wandsbeck, and three towns which are contiguous to each other, and really form a single community, not differing from each other except in so far that each has a separate and different kind of water supply. Wandsbeck obtained filtered water from a lake which is hardly at all exposed to contamination with faecal matter; Hamburg obtained its water unfiltered from the tidal Elbe above the town; whilst Altona drew its water from the Elbe, but below Hamburg, after the river had received the sewage of 800,000 people. The water so taken, however, was subjected to careful sand filtration, before being supplied to the people of Altona. Whereas Hamburg in 1892 was severely visited by cholera, nearly 17,000 attacks and 8,600 deaths occurring in the autumn of 1892, Wandsbeck and Altona were nearly

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free from the disease. About 500 cases of cholera occurred in Altona, but at least 400 of these were infected in Hamburg. The water supplied to Hamburg was taken from the Elbe above the sewage outfalls into the river, but was nevertheless contaminated at times by the tidal action carrying sewage above the outfalls. This water, supplied in an unfiltered condition to the population, was the cause of the cholera epidemic. Careful sand filtration of the Elbe water, in a much more grossly sewage-polluted condition, saved Altona from the disastrous epidemic which raged in Hamburg.

Artesian wells, so called from the province of Artois in France, where they have long been in use, are formed when a boring taps a subterranean reservoir confined in a permeable stratum by impermeable strata above and below, the permeable stratum having its outcrops on the surface at considerably higher levels than the surface of the ground where the boring is sunk. The subterranean reservoir is consequently basin-shaped; and the water, when tapped, at the lower part of the basin, strives to regain its level by flowing up the boring and spouting out at its mouth. The waters which feed these wells often come from a great distance, the outcrops of the permeable strata on each side of the basin being sometimes 60 to 70 miles from the well in a straight line. The best Artesian wells are found in the chalk.

The water supplied by deep wells is generally remarkably free from organic impurities, even when sunk in the midst of large cities. Nitrogen, as nitrates and nitrites, is usually present in deep well waters; the other mineral constituents of the well water depends chiefly on the strata through which the water has percolated, and on the solubility of the component elements of these strata by water charged with carbonic acid.

In the near neighbourhood of the sea there is a danger of the infiltration of sea water into deep wells, especially when sunk in chalk formations. Such infiltration is recognized by an increase in the amount of chlorine in the well water, and is probably due in some cases to excessive pumping causing considerable depression in the water-level of the well. It has happened that the brackishness so caused has rendered a town water supply quite unusable for domestic purposes, and has given rise to diarrhœa and other evidence of gastro-intestinal disturbance among some of those drinking it.

The water supplied to a community must be good in quality and abundant in quantity. Impure waters are liable to cause injury to the health of those who drink them; whilst deficiency of water means want of cleanliness, with its ensuing discomforts and dangers.

Water is required for the following purposes, the undermentioned quantities representing average requirements:—

Household—	Gallons per head daily.
Fluids as drink..	0.33
Cooking..	0.75
Personal ablution..	5.00
Utensil and house washing..	3.00
Clothes washing (laundry)..	3.00
Water closets..	5.00
Trade and manufacturing..	5.00
Municipal—	
Cleansing streets, public baths and fountains, flushing and cleansing sewers, extinguishing fires..	5.00
Total..	27.08

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The quantities of water given above as required for the household are those which are necessary to maintain a good condition of cleanliness. The five gallons for personal ablutions would allow a daily sponge bath for each person. If each person has also a weekly general bath of from 30 to 40 gallons, five gallons extra per head daily must be added.

In towns, five gallons per head daily is found to be ordinarily sufficient for municipal purposes; and the same amount is required, on the average, for manufacturing and trade purposes. Water is also required for animals—drinking, washing, and cleansing of stables. About 16 gallons daily for each horse, and 10 gallons for every cow, are average requirements.

On the whole, it may be said that not less than 30 gallons per head daily of the population should be supplied to every town. There will always be some waste in households from leaky taps and fittings, and this must be provided for. The greater part of the waste, however, very often takes place from the mains, before the water reaches the consumer. In some towns it has been found that as much as one-half or two-thirds of the total water supply has leaked out of the mains into the soil. The supplies per head in the various towns in this country vary greatly.

The amount of water actually utilized in the houses of a town varies enormously. In the houses of the poor it may be only two or three gallons per head daily; whereas it should amount to at least 15. The adult human being consumes daily about two and one-half pints of water as drink, and about another two pints in his solid food.

Domestic purification.—Distillation effects a more complete purification of water than any other method which is practised. If the first portions of the distillate, containing volatile substances present in the water to be distilled, are rejected, a water free from all foreign ingredients is obtained. Its aeration, however, is deficient; but this aerated quality can easily be furnished by allowing the water to flow out of fine holes in the bottom of a receptacle and to pass through the air in finely divided streams. The distillation of sea water is now largely carried out on board the ships of His Majesty's navy and in the large steamships of the mercantile services. As long as there is fuel on board, a most wholesome water can be obtained. Distilled water acts very readily on metals such as copper, zinc, iron and lead; so it is important that the several parts of the distillation or condensing apparatus should not expose these metals to the action of the water. Silver-lined or block-tin vessels and pipes may be used.

By boiling water, carbonic acid is driven off with other volatile gases dissolved in the water, and chalk (temporary hardness) is deposited at the bottom of the vessel. The water is therefore softened. We have the strongest reason for believing that distillation and boiling—raising the temperature of the water to 212° Fahr.—render innocuous all organized living matter in the water. There can be little doubt but that the germs of cholera, enteric fever, and of other diseases, occasionally propagated by means of impure drinking water, are effectually destroyed by even a few minutes' boiling. The spores that resist the temperature of boiling water are, seemingly, not disease germs, but merely the immature forms of harmless species; for experience has shown that water, and other fluids mixed with water, such as milk, in which the existence of germs capable of producing enteric fever, cholera, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, was almost undoubted, have been rendered harmless by a few minutes' boiling.

Boiled water is flat and insipid, and should be aerated before being drunk.

Various schemes have been suggested for purifying water by chemical means. Schunberg's bromine process consists in adding 0.066 grain of free bromine, dissolved in potassium bromide, to every litre of water, and then after five minutes removing the excess of bromine and making palatable by sodium sulphite and carbonate. The addition of calcium hypochlorite, of euchlorine, and of potassium perman-

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ganate, have been suggested by other authorities, but have been little employed. Recently the use of acid sodium bisulphate has been recommended by Parkes and Rideal in the proportion of one gramme of the salt to a pint of water, experiment having shown that in this strength, if contact is permitted for 15 minutes, bacillus typhosus infection in broth-culture medium is destroyed.

Alum is sometimes employed as a purifying agent. It is much used in China, where the turbid waters of the large rivers are extensively drunk after the addition of a little alum. When added to water containing chalk in solution, it forms a bulky precipitate of aluminium hydrate, which falls to the bottom, carrying with it suspended and floating matters. It has little or no effect on organic matters in solution in the water. About six grains of alum to the gallon of water is the proportion generally required.

Filters.—Domestic filters are probably more often a source of pollution of the water than otherwise. It is usually considered that a filter requires no attention; it is consequently but rarely cleaned; the filtering material is seldom renewed, and its pores becomes clogged with putrescible organic matters, which form a suitable nidus for the growth and development of living organisms which contaminate the filtered water. It is not unusual, under such circumstances, to find a considerably larger proportion of organic matter in the filtered water than was present before filtration.

This is especially the case when animal charcoal is used as the filtering material. This substance is prepared by calcining crushed bones in closed vessels; it is extremely porous, and exerts considerable oxidizing action on dissolved organic matters in water, and bleaches colouring matters in solution. These properties, however, are evanescent, and rapidly disappear if the charcoal is not cleaned or renewed, especially if the water filtered through it is somewhat impure. Not only this, but the charcoal yields to water phosphate of lime, of which it is largely composed. The phosphate favours the growth of living organisms, so that water must neither be kept too long in the filter, nor should it be stored for use after filtration. Animal charcoal does not prevent the passage of living disease germs through its substance. For these reasons filters composed of animal charcoal, whether in loose fragments or in compressed blocks, are not at all suited for domestic use. They require more care and attention than any domestic filter is likely to meet with. Charcoal block filters have the power of removing lead from water if their surfaces are kept constantly clean by frequent scrubblings; this is probably due to the lead forming a phosphate in the filter.

With regard to filters of the kind which affords no protection against the infection of water-borne disease, Drs. Woodhead and Wood point out that they may materially increase the risk to the consumer of acquiring such ineffective diseases, inasmuch as the specific organisms of these diseases become arrested in the filtering materials, and may then be washed through in great numbers into the filtered water for many days subsequent to the introduction of infected water into the filter. If, for instance, the water supply of a house received a chance contamination, which rendered it dangerous for one day only, the consumption of the water involves the risk of specific infection on that day only; but should the polluted water be passed through a domestic filter of the kind indicated, the arrest of the specific microbes in the filter, and their subsequent passage into the filtrate, would render the water passed through the filter liable to convey infection for several days after the initial introduction of the pollution. The consequent multiplication of the opportunities of infection necessarily greatly increases the risk of such an occurrence. The wrong and misleading statements set forth so prominently by the makers of such filters, as to their capacity to render any water, however polluted, harmless and innocuous, give rise to a false sense of security in the minds of the public, and are an evil which should be strenuously combated.

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In the Pasteur-Chamberland filter the water, under pressure, is passed through hollow cylinders of a specially prepared form of porous porcelain. The filtered water is entirely free from all suspended matters, including all kinds of organisms and their spores. The water is therefore sterilized; but, the filter acting merely mechanically, there is no alteration in the chemical composition of the dissolved constituents of the water. This filter is employed to sterilize pure waters for laboratory purposes, and may with advantage be so used for domestic purposes. The bottom of the filter is connected with a main under pressure, the water issuing from the top. These filters require periodical cleaning at short intervals by a hard brush, to remove slimy deposits on the surface of the porcelain; if this is not done, the delivery of water becomes very much reduced, and separated organisms may in time grow through the cylinders.

The experiments conducted by Dr. Horrocks at Netley in 1901 show (1) that typhoid bacilli are not able to grow through the walls of the Pasteur-Chamberland candle; and the filter ought to give complete protection from water-borne enteric fever.

Sometimes the only water available for drinking, in addition to the risk of its being specifically infected, also contains much suspended matter. It is useless to attempt to filter such a water through porcelain, as the filtering material soon becomes clogged. The Brownlow germ filter, in which the water is first passed through charcoal, and then through porous porcelain, is specially advantageous in such cases; or the porcelain may be covered with a strainer of fine linen cloth, which can easily be renewed.

From what has already been said, it will be seen that the essentials of a good filter are: that every part should be easily accessible for cleansing purposes; that there should be nothing in the construction of the filter which is capable of yielding metallic or other impurities to the water; that the filtering medium should be efficient for the work in hand, and its purifying power reasonably lasting; and that the delivery of filtered water should be reasonably rapid.

In houses supplied by a constant service, it is a good plan to obtain a direct supply for drinking purposes from a draw-off tap fixed on the service pipe on its way to the cistern.

Bibliography.—In preparing these notes, free use has been made of Moore's 'Sanitary Engineering,' and Parkes' 'Hygiene and Public Health.'

Special inspection for smallpox.—At the date of the last annual report, vessels from Newfoundland were being inspected at our Atlantic ports in view of the prevalence of smallpox in the island. The outbreak having died down, Newfoundland was again excepted from the regulations by you under section 7 on April 20 last.

On February 23 last quarantine inspection was ordered by you at the Prince Edward Island ports of Charlottetown and Georgetown, on account of smallpox in Nova Scotia. This inspection is still in force.

On account of smallpox in Minnesota, quarantine inspection was instituted by you at Fort Frances and Rainy River, in Ontario, on the 11th of this month. This is still in force.

The presence of smallpox in Montana and North Dakota has been reported. The question is now under your consideration of the advisability of your instituting quarantine inspection at the frontier port of North Portal, Saskatchewan, of the land-seekers and settlers who are swarming into Canada at that place.

Official inspections and visits.—On June 22 last I attended and by request read a paper at the Quinquennial Congress of the International Council of Women meeting at Toronto.

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On June 25 I left for the Atlantic coast, and inspected the Leper Lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B., and the quarantine stations of Chatham and St. John, N.B., Halifax, Sydney, and Louisburg, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., the quarantine building at Pictou, N.S., and the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, Que., in the River St. Lawrence.

On July 24 I left for British Columbia. I inspected at Vancouver and William Head, Victoria; went up to Prince Rupert, and with Dr. Watt, the Superintendent of British Columbia Quarantines, and Dr. Tremayne, the local quarantine officer at Prince Rupert, finally selected a site for the new station, which was subsequently approved by you.

I also visited Seattle, Wash., to confer with the federal, state and municipal health officers there as to the status of that city and district with regard to the Bubonic plague, and the observance of the precautions to prevent our importation of Seattle rats by the shipping.

On my journey I stayed over in Winnipeg and attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association.

On October 16 I went to Richmond, Va., and attended there the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, with other delegates from the four countries of which the association is formed, the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

STATIONS.

Grosse Isle, Que.—Vessels inspected, 393; being 364 at Grosse Isle and 29 at its sub-station at Rimouski. Persons inspected, 120,226. Infectious disease was reported or discovered on 66 vessels. The admissions to hospital were 505. The diseases were smallpox, scarlet fever, erysipelas, and enteric fever. The deaths numbered 11: one from intestinal tuberculosis, one from rachitis, one from chicken-pox, one from convulsions, complicating measles, one from smallpox, and two from scarlet fever.

This season has witnessed the unveiling of the monument on Telegraph hill, overlooking the fairway to the memory of the '5,425 persons who, flying from pestilence and famine in Ireland in the year 1847, found in America but a grave.' They are buried in a valley at the foot of the hill on which this new monument is erected.

A new inspecting steamer is being supplied.

Rimouski, Que.—Advance sub-station of Grosse Isle.

Halifax, N.S.—Vessels inspected, 298; persons inspected, 80,917; vessels arriving with infectious disease, 17; diseases: smallpox, measles, diphtheria and chickenpox. Admissions to hospital, 49. The contract has been awarded for a new quarantine steamer for this station.

St. John, N.B.—Vessels inspected, 168; persons inspected, 19,604. Vessels arriving with infectious disease, 6; admissions to hospital, 13; diseases: scarlet fever and measles.

Sydney, N.S.—Vessels inspected, 161. None of the graver forms of quarantinable diseases occurred.

Louisburg, N.S.—Vessels inspected, 30. No quarantinable disease.

Chatham, N.B.—Vessels inspected, 37. No quarantinable disease.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Vessels inspected, 11, from over seas. All incoming steamers from the mainland were also inspected after February 23 on account of smallpox in Nova Scotia.

William Head, B.C.—Vessels inspected, 150. The numbers of crews numbered 12,911; cabin passengers, 5,700; and steerage passengers, 10,866. Of these there were

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5,032 Chinese in the crews and 8,411 in the steerages; Japanese numbered 1,630 in the crews and 753 Japanese were in the steerages. There were only 26 Hindus. Diseases reported or discovered: smallpox, dysentery, chicken-pox, enteric fever, measles, and beri-beri. One death from dysentery.

Victoria, B.C.—Vessels inspected, foreign, 3. Precautions are still being taken to prevent rats landing from any ship touching here.

Vancouver, B.C.—Vessels inspected, 2. No disease.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—Vessels inspected, 2. No disease. Owing to the plague-infected rats being still found in Seattle, the regulations regarding landing of vessels from that port are enforced. A launch is being supplied this station.

Tracadie Leper Lazaretto, N.B.—Three new cases admitted during the year, all from neighbouring districts. Number of patients, 20. No death has occurred during the year.

Darcy Island Leper Lazaretto, B.C.—No admissions have been made during this year.

Public Works Health Act.—Inspector C. A. L. Fisher reports for the territory from Winnipeg, Manitoba, east to the Atlantic ocean that he is pleased to be able to report again that in his several tours of inspection of the public works of the Dominion under construction in his district for the past year, he has found the medical service given to be complete and the sleeping quarters and boarding of the men to be fully equal to the very good conditions in that way reported last year.

Dr. A. E. Clendenan, appointed by you inspector of the territory from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to the Pacific ocean, in place of Dr. Chamberlain, resigned, reports that hospitals have in nearly all cases been provided as required, and in the one or two cases where the service was not up to the mark an intimation of the fact was followed by improvement. A good class of medical men is found everywhere in the railway service, and contractors recognize that there is more money to be made by giving good service and getting the cases promptly attended to. No complaints were made to him by employees.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.,
Director-General of Public Health.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 2.

(G. E. MARTINEAU, M.D.)

GROSSE ISLE, Quebec, March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report of the St. Lawrence Quarantine Service for the year ending March 31, 1910.

There were 364 vessels examined at this station during the year, being an increase of nine as compared with last season. Of these, only five were sailing vessels, 170 vessels carried passengers.

The total number of persons inspected was 120,226, being an increase of 40,963, as compared with last year.

During one season only, has this total been exceeded—in 1907.

They were divided among the different classes of passengers as follows: 1st cabin, 5,497; 2nd cabin, 23,905; steerage, 54,568; cattlemen, 1,316; crews, 34,866; stowaways, 74.

Infectious disease was discovered or reported on sixty-six different occasions and on every passenger boat arriving here.

The diseases so discovered or reported were: smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, varicella, parotiditis, rubeola, erysipelas and typhoid fever.

On one occasion only, was it necessary to land passengers for refusing to be vaccinated, from the SS. *Grampian*, on June 8, when a party of six were landed for the usual period of observation, although on several other occasions it was necessary to vaccinate parties who would not allow the ship's surgeon to do so.

Deaths during the voyage were reported on fourteen different occasions, these being due to: Convulsions, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; measles, 1; heart failure, 2; angina pectoris, 1; debility, 1; cholera infantum, 1; peritonitis, 1; delirium tremens, 1; alcoholic poisoning, 1; lost overboard, 3.

Births were reported on ten occasions: 5 males and 5 females.

Smallpox: On three different occasions, we had to deal with steamers having cases of smallpox on board.

SS. *Virginian*, Capt. Vipond, sailing from Liverpool on May 28 with 76 cabin passengers, 201 intermediate, 547 steerage, and 294 crews, arrived at station June 5 with a case of smallpox on board.

This case having developed among the steerage passengers, occupying forward compartment of the vessel, we landed only those who had had communication with these, 271 passengers and 27 stewards, and the vessel, having been thoroughly disinfected and all the passengers vaccinated, proceeded after a detention of twelve hours at the station.

Three new cases of smallpox developed among the passengers detained under observation: One on the 15th, another one on the 16th, and the third one on June 17. These three passengers who contracted the disease after landing at station, were occupying on board the vessel the cabins next to the one occupied by the first case landed.

All the passengers who had had no communication with these last cases of smallpox were released after the expiration of the eighteen days of observation, on June 23. There were 117 passengers and 10 members of the crew.

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On June 25, a letter received from the department, authorized me to release, from among the passengers having had communication with the last cases of smallpox, those who had successfully been vaccinated at quarantine. Acting under that authority, 110 passengers more were released. No other cases having developed among the rest of passengers detained (44), they were released on July 8.

SS. *Virginian*, Capt. Vipond, sailing from Liverpool on October 15 with 76 cabin, 187 intermediate, 425 steerage passengers, and 263 crew, arrived at station on October 23 with a case of smallpox on board.

We acted in this instance as we had done on the same occasion before, landing only those who had had communication with the case of smallpox, 168 steerage passengers and 13 members of the crew, and the vessel having been thoroughly disinfected, and all the passengers on board vaccinated, were released after a detention of twenty-five hours at the station.

One of the children, belonging to the family amongst whom the smallpox had broken out, developed the disease after the landing at station. Also one of the members of the crew (a stoker), who was suffering from mumps and isolated on board the steamer in the hospital next to the one occupied by the case of smallpox, developed the disease the day following his arrival at station.

No other case having occurred among the passengers, &c., detained under observation, they were released on November 12.

SS. *Dominion*, Capt. Mendus, sailing from Liverpool on November 4 with 150 intermediate, 292 steerage passengers, 8 cattlemen, arrived at station on November 14.

No case of infectious disease was reported by the ship's captain and surgeon, and nothing suspicious was discovered by the medical assistant who made, as usual, a careful examination of all the steerage passengers on board.

Nevertheless, when the American Immigration officials made the inspection of the steerage passengers at Quebec, they discovered a very suspicious case of smallpox. This case was, by the minister's instructions, taken back to station with all the exposed steerage passengers for treatment. The steamer, having been thoroughly disinfected and all the passengers on board vaccinated, proceeded after a detention of about twenty-four hours.

In connection with that matter, I may perhaps be permitted to say here, that it was impossible for our inspecting officer to discover that suspicious case, as there was no rash on the forehead nor on the wrists, contrary to what happens generally.

No case of contagious diseases having occurred among the 55 steerage passengers detained under observation, they were, by special authority of the department, released on November 29.

All the suspicious rash having disappeared, the patient was discharged from the hospital at quarantine on December 16.

This year has been a very busy one in every respect at this station. There were 505 people admitted at the hospital, and we had constantly to treat a number varying from 20 to 50 persons at the time, suffering from different diseases; many of them being very serious cases, and this from the opening of the station on April 29, to its close, and this year the station was closed on December 16, about one month later than usual.

Deaths numbered 11: One from intestinal tuberculosis, one from rachitism, one from chicken-pox, two from typhoid fever, one from general debility, one from convulsions complicating measles, one from diphtheria complicating measles, one from smallpox and two from scarlet fever.

Quarantine staff.—Dr. E. Belisle continued to be in charge of the Rimouski sub-station.

A great celebration has taken place at this station during this season, that is the unveiling of the monument dedicated to the Irish immigrants who perished victims

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of the fever in 1847-48. This monument has been erected on the place named 'Telegraph hill,' the most elevated point on the island, where it occupies a site of 150 feet square. This celebration was under the auspices of the society called 'Ancient Order of Hibernians,' and I may perhaps be permitted to add that it was a brilliant and impressing event; 3,000 people coming down with five boats to assist at it.

We had also the pleasure and honour of your visit at the station during the season, and after your careful and minitious inspection through the different buildings, &c., you found it necessary to have many improvements and works carried out in the interest of quarantine and of public health.

We had also the visit of the medical professors and students of Montreal and Quebec Universities.

The immigration officers, the agents of the different companies carrying passengers, as well as some gentlemen connected with the immigrant passengers, and the shipping federation paid also a visit at the station.

Improvements.—The installation of the apparatus to filter the water, taken from the river and distributed to the hospital and to the other buildings at the station, may be regarded as one of the most important improvements carried out this year. The erection of a new school house has also been commenced, and no doubt will be completed next season.

Requirements.—On the occasion of your visit at the station you had the opportunity to convince yourself of the necessity and urgency of having a deep-water wharf, also of having a new detention building erected for the accommodation of the second cabin passengers, and I have every reason to believe that these improvements will be carried out next season.

Old Str. *Challenger*, which has been condemned three years ago, will no doubt also be replaced by a more modern and better equipped vessel.

The old wooden sheds which date from 1832 and 1848, should be replaced by a more modern building and appliances.

Three new buildings are also required. One to be used as quarters by captain and chief engineer, one for a laboratory, and the other one for a store for the provisions, beddings, &c., used at the hospital.

There are still some other works and repairs absolutely necessary, the list of which has been forwarded to the department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. MARTINEAU, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent of St. Lawrence Quarantine Service.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 3.

(ERNEST BELISLE, M.D.)

RIMOUSKI QUARANTINE SUB-STATION, April 2, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1910.

Twenty-nine vessels were inspected at this station during the season.

Infectious diseases were reported on the following vessels calling here to land English mails: On June 4, SS. *Virginian* had to continue to Grosse Isle on account of one case of smallpox; June 11, *Empress of Britain*, one case of measles; July 9, *Empress of Britain*, one case of measles; July 22, *Empress of Ireland*, one case of varicella; July 29, *Virginian*, one case of measles; August 19, *Empress of Ireland*, two cases of measles, one case of varicella; September 16, *Empress of Ireland*, three cases of measles; October 14, *Empress of Ireland*, one case enteric fever; October 22, *Virginian*, one case mumps, two cases smallpox; November 12, *Corsican*, two cases of measles, one case of scarlatina.

On 29 vessels examined here, 10 had to stop at Grosse Isle to land infectious cases.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ERNEST BELISLE, M.D.,
Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 4.

(N. E. MACKEY, M.D., M.R.C.S.)

HALIFAX, N.S., April 23, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

During the year just ended we inspected at this station 298 vessels. This is six in excess of the number inspected during the preceding year.

In the same period we inspected 80,917 persons, classified as follows: Cabin, 2,101; second-class, 11,650; steerage, 45,576; cattlemen, 54; and crew, 21,436. This is 22,899 more than that inspected during the year ended March 31, 1909.

The work at this station was uneventful during the present year. One case of smallpox was found on the immigrant ship *Raglan Castle* from Rotterdam, on June

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19, 1909. The case was a mild one, and as the man was booked for New York, and was quite comfortable we allowed him to proceed to port of destination and notified New York authorities by telegram.

One of the minor quarantinable diseases was discovered, or occurred on board the following ships: SS. *Virginian*, April 9, 1909; one chicken-pox; SS. *Hesperian*, April 18, one case of diphtheria; SS. *Germania*, June 1, three cases of mumps; SS. *Siberian*, June 20, three cases of measles; SS. *Carthaginian*, July 31, one case of mumps; SS. *Carthaginian*, October 24, one case of measles; SS. *Canada*, November, 26, twenty cases of measles; SS. *Hesperian*, December 11, two cases of measles and one of chicken-pox; SS. *Sicilian Prince*, December 17, nine cases of measles and one of chickenpox, booked for New York; SS. *Southwark*, December 19, two cases of measles; SS. *Ionian*, December 26, one case of measles; SS. *Uranium*, January 8, 1910, one case of measles; SS. *Empress of Ireland*, February 18, two cases of measles, booked for St. John, N.B.; SS. *Uranium*, February 27, nine cases of measles and one of chicken-pox, booked for New York; SS. *Hesperian*, March 5, one case of measles, and one of diphtheria (convalescent), booked for St. John, N.B.; SS. *Tunisian*, March 18, one case of measles and one of mumps, booked for St. John, N.B.

Diseases other than quarantinable occurred on the following vessels: SS. *Victorian*, April 23, 1909, one case of pneumonia; SS. *Volturmo*, September 30, one case of pleuro-pneumonia; SS. *Southwark*, December 19, one case of apoplexy, one of accident; SS. *Napolitan Prince*, January 20, 1910, one case of pneumonia; SS. *Uranium*, February 27, one case of rheumatism; SS. *Campania*, March 5, one case of eclampsia and one of pneumonia; SS. *Grampian*, March 30, one case of pleurisy; SS. *Parisian*, March 22, one case of pneumonia; SS. *Virginian*, March 24, one case of tonsillitis.

Death occurred on board the following vessels: SS. *Victorian*, April 23, 1909, from pneumonia; SS. *Volturmo*, September 30, from pleuro-pneumonia; SS. *Volturmo*, October 24, from sea-sickness;; SS. *Uranium*, November 26, from suffocation (overlaid by mother, baby 11 months old); SS. *Southwark*, December 19, one from apoplexy and one from accident; SS. *Sicilian*, January 17, 1910, from sea-sickness (woman pregnant six months); SS. *Napolitan Prince*, January 20, one from pneumonia; SS. *Corsican*, February 27, steerage passenger jumped overboard; SS. *Empress of Ireland*, March 4, one from accident; SS. *Hesperian*, March 5, one from sea-sickness; barque *Fanny Bresland*, February 21, one from accident (fell from aloft); SS. *Parisian*, March 22, one from pneumonia; SS. *Grampian*, March 24, one killed (accident).

Nearly every immigrant vessel arriving, from Great Britain especially, has had a few ardent anti-vaccinationists on board, but all these have, thus far, after a good deal of persuasion submitted to the operation. I may here observe that the officials of these ships should exercise greater effort to persuade such immigrants to get vaccinated before they arrive in port, and so save time and trouble. Then, again, emigration agents on the other side should be very careful not to mislead intending immigrants about the Canadian law with respect to vaccination.

The wharf at the station has been undergoing extensive repairs, and when this is finished coal sheds should be constructed on the wharf. They are much needed.

The new quarantine boat which is in course of construction is expected to be finished and delivered here towards the last of June. During the past two years we have felt the great needs of a boat of our own. Her arrival will be hailed with delight.

A resident carpenter at the station is much needed. There is plenty of work for a carpenter to do, looking after the fences and keeping the buildings in thorough repair.

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Forty-nine patients were treated at the station hospital. We had there eleven cases of measles, two of diphtheria, one of chicken-pox, one of pneumonia, and one of pleurisy. The remainder of the forty-nine were members of the families to which the sick belonged.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

N. E. MACKAY, M.R.C.S.,
Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 5.

(R. C. RUDDICK, M.D.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended to-day, March 31, 1910.

Number of vessels inspected, 168; number of persons inspected, 19,604. Classified as follows: Cabin, 408; intermediate, 1,961; steerage, 9,243; crew, 7,725; cattle-men, 242; stowaways, 25.

No vessels arrived with any of the graver quarantinable diseases.

Of the vessels arriving with the minor quarantinable diseases, the SS. *Salacia* arrived on November 23, 1909, with one case of measles; the SS. *Montrose* arrived on November 30, 1909, with one case of scarlet fever; the SS. *Mount Temple*, on December 28, 1909; with four cases of measles; the SS. *Empress of Ireland*, on February 19, 1909; with one case of measles; the SS. *Montreal*, on March 10, with two cases of measles; the SS. *Tunisian*, on March 19, with three cases of measles and one of mumps.

All made a good recovery and at the present time our hospital and detention buildings are empty. One steerage passenger was detained for refusal of vaccination.

Two deaths were reported to me on May 31, 1909, occurring on the bark *Alfheim*, from Rosario, S.A., to this port. From what I could learn from the captain they died from typhoid fever. One death on the SS. *Manchester Commerce* from accident reported to me on her arrival at this port, September 20, 1909, and one death reported on the SS. *Lake Michigan*, that of a child, from convulsions, on December 10, 1909.

Our water service on this station is very unsatisfactory owing to a very severe cold snap on March 3, 1907. The water-pipe crossing the channel froze and broke, and since then constant repairs have been going on, but it is no better than when they first began. We get a two-hour run of water three times per week, which is not sufficient, especially when we have people in the hospital and detention buildings. In case of fire, I am afraid our buildings would be destroyed. We are well equipped with inside and outside hose to fight fire, but by the time we could telephone the city officials to have the water turned on so as to give us a good pressure, everything would be gone. I would strongly recommend the laying of a new pipe. A smaller pipe than what we have would be better for the conditions of our harbour tides and currents.

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I am very much pleased with our new quarantine boat, and with some finishing which she requires she will prove highly satisfactory for our work.

Our new wharf has not been started yet, but am informed that work will be started in a short time. We want a new disinfector and building very much, and hope to see the same on our new wharf at an early date.

We are also in much need of two cottages for our help, as two of our officials are housed in the detention buildings.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. RUDDICK, M.D.,
Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 6.

(H. RINDRESS, M.D.)

NORTH SYDNEY, N.S., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1910.

The total number of vessels inspected during this period was 161. Of this number 140 were steamships and 21 sailing vessels. No grave quarantinable disease was found on any of the vessels inspected.

The milder infectious diseases found were mentioned in my weekly reports.

The year has been an uneventful one.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE RINDRESS, M.D.,
Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 7.

(FREEMAN O'NEIL, M.D.)

LOUISBURG, C.B., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this quarantine station, for the year ending March 31, 1910.

There were 30 vessels inspected with a total number of 816 men. No quarantinable disease was brought to this port during the year. Owing to the exceptionally mild winter fewer foreign vessels are calling at this port than usual.

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The necessity for some permanent arrangement in regard to a boat for boarding vessels was particularly shown last February and March; when the drift ice was on the coast, during this period I had considerable trouble to get W. W. Lewis, the owner of the steamer used in boarding, to allow the use of his boat.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

FREEMAN O'NEIL, M.D.,
Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 8.

(J. BAXTER, M.D.)

CHATHAM, N.B., March 31, 1910.

SIR.—The end of the year having arrived, I beg leave to report for the season past.

Quite a number of improvements have been effected such as installing a motor engine in the row boat, fitting up a small office on the island, shingling house and kitchen, &c. We had an exceedingly high tide, with easterly storm, that raised the water so high that it went right over the island in some parts, and up to the keeper's house. It carried off the top of landing stage, but this was captured by boat and can be replaced. The high tide of December 26 shoved the ice below the island *en bloc*, and pushed over the outer abutment, but this settled again into place without apparent damage.

Number of vessels inspected, 37, viz.: 24 steamships, 10 barks, 2 barquentines, and 1 three-masted schooner. Number of men examined, 743. No quarantinable disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. BAXTER, M.D.,
Quarantine Officer.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 9

(PETER CONROY, M.D.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1910. No disease of a contagious character was brought to this port during the past year.

There were eleven inspections of vessels from beyond the seas.

On February 23 an order was received from the minister through the Director-General of Public Health, authorizing me to inspect the incoming winter steamers, with a special view to the presence of smallpox.

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This inspection has been regularly carried out and is still being continued, together with the vaccination of the unprotected.

Owing to the mildness of the season, and the increased efficiency of our means of communication, navigation at this port during the past winter has been practically as free as in summer.

A telephone has been lately installed at the hospital, which will prove a great convenience in time of need.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

PETER CONROY, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No 10.

(A. T. WATT, M.D.)

VICTORIA, B.C., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of transactions at William Head quarantine station, for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910.

During the twelve months there were 150 vessels inspected. The members of crews numbered 12,911, cabin passengers, 5,700, and steerage passengers, 10,866. Of these there were 5,032 Chinese in the crews and 8,411 in steerage. Japanese members of crew numbered 1,630, and 753 Japanese were in steerage. There were but 26 Hindus. These numbers for steerage include passengers bound for other countries as well as Canada. Owing to the restrictions on incoming Asiatics, the number of new arrivals has decreased greatly as compared with numbers arriving in other years. And it may be said that the lesser number of such passengers must be a factor in lessening the chances of infectious diseases being brought in. And as a matter of fact, none of the graver quarantinable diseases have been found amongst the steerage passengers for over two years, which corresponds with the time when the Asiatic immigration began falling off.

There has been one smallpox case found during the last year, but the patient was a saloon passenger on SS. *Monteagle*. This case is now in hospital, as also another case which developed amongst the passengers of this vessel while quarantined here.

Other diseases admitted to the hospitals have been one case of dysentery, and four cases of chicken-pox. The patient with dysentery died shortly after admission. Other diseases found on vessels were cases of typhoid, measles and beri-beri, but they were either convalescent or were properly cared for on board and so were not removed to the hospital here.

There were three steamers concerning which special mention might be made. The first was the SS. *Makura*, which arrived February 10, and with which there was a question of diagnosis between smallpox and chicken-pox. Two children had been taken ill about twelve days previously, and the ship's surgeon had given his opinion that the cases were smallpox and had so declared the cases on arrival at Honolulu. This diagnosis was apparently accepted, as about sixty persons were taken off and quarantined. When the steamer reached William Head the cases were convalescent, but every indication showed that the disease had been chicken-pox and not smallpox.

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The history of the cases and the distribution of the eruption was that of chicken-pox. The children were of same family and aged two and three years. When a few weeks old, they had been successfully vaccinated and each showed good marks. Such being the case, it would be exceptional to find a child suffering from smallpox, but to find two cases, side by side, would seem out of the question and would certainly tell against a diagnosis of smallpox. After full consideration of these facts, and after Dr. Walker having arrived at a like conclusion, we pronounced the cases chicken-pox and gave pratique to the steamer after the two children had been landed.

On March 11 the SS. *Monteagle* arrived, having one of the saloon passengers in hospital with smallpox. This gentleman, a clergyman 78 years of age, had been travelling around the world, but had not been vaccinated for thirty-five years. He had gone into the interior of North China where the disease is now prevalent. His case was quite severe but he made a good convalescence. Another clergyman, who had never been previously successfully vaccinated, came down with the disease when quarantined at the station. This gentleman had been in close contact with the first case two weeks previously. He was vaccinated on board immediately on the disease being recognized and the vaccination proved successful. He was quite ill from the vaccination, and following immediately, the initial symptoms of smallpox were quite marked but the development of the rash was almost entirely aborted. The steamer was disinfected and proceeded to Vancouver with part of crew who had some short time previously been successfully vaccinated or had had smallpox. The rest of the crew and passengers were detained for the usual quarantine period, but no cases occurred other than the one above noted.

The SS. *Titan*, arriving March 21, reported that amongst nine hundred and fifty-two pilgrims carried from Jedah to Singapore, there had been twenty cases of smallpox with six deaths. There had been also twelve deaths from non-infectious diseases. The vessels had been disinfected at Singapore and all the crew vaccinated. No cases occurred amongst the crew.

Plague in Hong Kong has been very much less than in former years. In Japan, there have been scattered cases in different seaports. In California during past twelve months there has only been one known case, but the infection still exists to some extent amongst rats and has also been found amongst ground squirrels in various counties. In Seattle, Washington, an infected rat has recently been found after an interval of eighteen months, so that infection amongst the rats in that city must be considered still existant. Vessels plying between Seattle and British Columbia have been required to take precautions to prevent rats coming on board in Seattle or leaving vessel in British Columbia ports.

Visits have been made to Seattle in connection with the carrying out of these precautions, and also in the company of Dr. F. Montizambert, Director-General of Public Health, a journey was made to Prince Rupert in connection with the final selection of the site for the quarantine station and to confer with Dr. H. E. Tremayne, of Prince Rupert, who had previously been appointed quarantine officer, his appointment being made February, 1909.

On July 1, Dr. A. E. McMicking, who had been acting as assistant medical officer at William Head, resigned on the position being permanently filled by the appointment of W. P. Walker, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. Dr. Walker is a bacteriologist of experience and has the laboratory here in readiness and in order for such diagnostic work as may be required.

The repairs and improvements at the station have been mostly in continuation of such as were under way when last report was made. The new steam sterilizer and the new sulphur dioxide furnace are now both in running order and both satisfactory. Some further painting has been done. The wharf has been kept in repair, and some work done on boat-house and to roads and water service. Considerable repairs and improvements in the plumbing in various buildings have also been undertaken.

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Specifications for a 50-foot launch for the work in connection with Prince Rupert quarantine have been gotten out, and work on the building of the launch should shortly be under way.

William Head station was inspected by yourself during the summer of 1909, and it was a great satisfaction to hear that the works undertaken since your last visit and the general appearance of the station met with your approval.

The Darcy Island Lazaretto has been kept in readiness for any lepers who might be found, but no cases have been sent there during the past twelve months. A number of improvements have been completed by the guardian of the lazaretto, among these being a boat-house and slip, a workshop and a woodshed and cellar. A small gasoline launch has been purchased and is now kept at Darcy island.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. WATT, M.D.,

Superintendent British Columbia Quarantines.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 11.

(R. L. FRASER, M.D.)

VICTORIA, B.C., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report. Coasting vessels were exempt from inspection during the year. Precautions are still being taken to prevent rats landing from any ships touching here. I inspected three foreign vessels during Mr. Watt's absence from William Head on public health work. No contagious disease was found on them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. FRASER, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 12.

(L. N. MACKECHNIE, M.D.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that two vessels have been inspected by me and that no case of contagious or infectious disease has been found during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. N. MACKECHNIE, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 13.

(H. ERNEST TREMAYNE, M.D.)

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., April 2, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1910.

No quarantinable disease of any kind was brought to this port during the above period.

Two vessels reported deaths during the voyage.

SS. *Hercules* had a Chinese fireman die from some bowel trouble shortly after leaving Sydney, C.B.

SS. *Crown of Galicia* had a Chinese fireman commit suicide.

Owing to the plague infected rats being still found in Seattle, the regulations regarding landing of vessels from that port are enforced.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. ERNEST TREMAYNE, M.D.,
Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 14.

(J. A. LANGIS, M.D.)

TRACADIE, N.B., March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my report as medical superintendent of the Tracadie Lazaretto, for the twelve months ending on this date.

There are in the lazaretto twenty patients, eleven males and nine females; the youngest eight and the oldest seventy-eight years of age. Of these, fifteen are of French, two of English, two of Icelandic, and one of Russian origin.

Classifying in what stage of the disease these patients are in, to my knowledge of its course, not very easy, as they are often ill-defined. To-day we may represent the number in the first state of leprosy to be six, ten in the second and four in the third. One died, May last, from congestion of the lungs.

Two patients left the lazaretto in June last, one of whom returned lately of his own accord. The other, from Lamèque, Gloucester county, had been sent home in 1905, the disease arrested. He came back on March 17, 1909, his eyesight lost and general symptoms reappearing. I visited him twice during the year, but have not yet been able to persuade him to come back. This patient had no ulcerative sores when last seen. Using in this case the same ostracizing measures as in the past, and which have been found efficacious, I hope to see him at the lazaretto in the near future.

With the above exception, I am convinced that at present all known cases of leprosy in the vicinity are within our wards.

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Of the three cases admitted during the year, one is from Lameque, one from St. Augustin, Northumberland county, and one from Tracadie.

Considering the number of patients—twenty—now at the lazaretto, we may at first believe that the disease is far from disappearing; but I am convinced that the diminution in ratio of the population is great, and with the same precautionary measures and effective isolation will steadily decrease.

The special treatment by chaulmoogra oil, strychnine, &c., inaugurated here in 1902, is still followed with apparent good results.

In regard to the keeping of the hospital and care given to our patients by the reverend sisters, I have but words of praise to give.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. LANGIS, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 15.

(CHAS. A. L. FISHER, J.P.)

MONTREAL, March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the twelve months ended March 31, 1910, as Public Works (Health) Inspector, for the territory from Winnipeg east to the Atlantic ocean.

During that period I have personally visited and inspected all such works covered by the Public Works (Health) Act, 1899, as have in any way been brought to my notice.

The term has again been an exceptional one, in the almost non-appearance of contagious and infectious diseases among the men employed on the various public works of the Dominion, coming under my inspection, there being only one outbreak of small-pox, but in the neighbourhood of Cochrane and Lake Abitibi there have been a good many cases of typhoid fever in the camp hospitals.

I am pleased to be able to report again, that on my several tours of inspection of the public works of the Dominion in my district for the past year, I found the medical service given to be complete, and the sleeping quarters and boarding of the men to be fully equal to the very good conditions in that way reported last year.

The number of public works coming under the regulations of the Act, in the territory east of Winnipeg, have been comprised exclusively of railway construction.

The following is a detailed report of the works I have personally visited and inspected during the past twelve months, as coming more or less, under the regulations of the Public Works (Health) Act, 1899.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

This road is being built by the Dominion Government, and at present all the sections have been given out by contract, between Winnipeg and Moncton, N.B., and are now under construction, with one exception.

I am pleased to report that on my visits to the works on said sections I found excellent hospital accommodation provided, and a duly qualified physician as dis-

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trict medical supervisor over each section of camps, which could be conveniently covered by him within the requirements of the regulations.

With the exception of some cases of typhoid fever, and small-pox, there had been no outbreak of contagious diseases, and the health of the men had been excellent.

I give below the extent and location of the camps, with other particulars of the works carried on by the various subcontractors.

Section from Winnipeg east to junction of Grand Trunk Pacific branch, from Fort William, 245 miles. This is under contract to Mr. J. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg.

J. K. McLennan, M.D., of Winnipeg, is the chief medical officer on behalf of the contractor, with J. R. Gunn, M.D., who has been succeeded by L. A. C. Panton, M.D., as medical superintendent at Kenora, Ont.

Surfacing camps.—Between St. Boniface, Man., and Winnipeg River Crossing, Ont., about seventy-five miles. This work was being carried on by the J. D. McArthur Company, Limited, and about 400 men were employed thereon, who were in small camps scattered along the route. There were no contagious diseases, and only one death; the health of the men being excellent. J. D. McQueen, M.D.C.M., was the district medical officer of the work.

Track laying, station and tank camps.—Eighteen miles east and west from Winnipeg River Crossing. The J. D. McArthur Company, Limited, were doing this work, and about 400 men were employed, who were housed and boarded in boarding cars. There were no contagious diseases, the general health of the men being good. There was one death from uraemic poisoning, one from typhoid, and two from drowning. An excellent hospital was established at Winnipeg River Crossing. L. A. C. Panton, M.D., was the district medical officer.

Vermilion Bay Camps.—Anderson & Johnson, sub-contractors. Grading, rock work, and filling. There were five camps, the first of which was located fifteen miles north of Vermilion, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, and could be reached by team from there. Three hundred and sixty men were employed thereat, housed in log buildings, and boarded by the sub-contractors. There had been no contagious or infectious diseases. No deaths, and the general health of the men, and the water obtained, and the sanitary conditions of the camps, all first-class.

There was a permanent hospital at camp No. 1, a few miles north on a good road and boat route, that was used when necessary.

H. L. Sims, M.D., was the resident district medical officer of this work, which is now complete.

Dryden, Ontario, Camps.—Eastern Construction Company, sub-contractors. This camp was situated about twenty-five miles northwest of Dryden, and reached by team from there. About 200 men were employed, who were well housed and boarded by the sub-contractors. There had been no contagious diseases, nor deaths, the health of the men being generally good.

A good hospital was maintained near the work, under the charge of John Brandon, M.D., who was the resident district medical officer of the work, which is now completed.

Wabigoon, Ontario, Camps.—The J. D. McArthur Company, Limited, were doing the work of track-laying and ballasting. About 200 men were employed, who were boarded and housed in boarding cars. There had been no contagious diseases or deaths, the general health of the men being good.

The hospital, under charge of John Brandon, M.D., was used, he being the district medical officer of the work, which is now about completed.

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Superior Junction Section.—From Superior Junction east for 150 miles, to junction of the western section let to Messrs. E. F. & G. E. Fauquier. This is under contract to Messrs. O'Brien, Fowler & McDougall Bros., who have their headquarters at Fort William, Ont.

J. E. Joseph, of Pembroke, Ont., is the chief medical officer for the contractors, and J. M. McGrady, M.D., of Port Arthur, is the medical officer in charge of the work.

Three hospitals are maintained on various parts of the contract. Access to the work is from Westfort, Ont., over the branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from there to Superior Junction.

Superior Junction Camps.—The Eastern Construction Company, Messrs. Bonfield & Harvey, Messrs. McDougall Bros., Archie McGougan, C.E., and Messrs. Farlinger, M. McCarthy & McDonald being the sub-contractors, and a steel gang operated by the J. D. McArthur Company, Limited. About 850 men are employed, who are located in twelve camps, and housed and boarded in log and board buildings, and in boarding cars by the sub-contractors and the McArthur Company. There were six cases of typhoid fever, and three of erysipelas, but the general health of the men and the sanitary conditions were good. There have been a number of minor accidents, and one death from pneumonia, and one from drowning.

A good hospital (No. 1) is maintained for these camps, located on the work about twelve miles from Superior Junction. W. Graham, M.D., is the district medical officer of these camps, with residence at the hospital.

Wako Camps.—Entrance thereto from Westfort, via Wako, Ont. Messrs. Finlayson & Barry, Quebec Constructing Company, and Messrs. Reid & McEwan being the sub-contractors. About 630 men were employed, who were distributed over eight camps, and housed and boarded in log buildings by the sub-contractors.

There had been no serious accidents, thirty-three cases of typhoid, and eight deaths; one from tetanus, one from pneumonia, one from carcinoma of liver, four from typhoid fever, and one accidental. The general health of the men had been good, and the sanitary conditions of the camp very fair.

A good hospital (No. 2) is maintained about twelve miles east from No. 1, and was in charge of E. B. Oliver, M.D., who resided there, and was the district medical officer of the camps, but later was replaced by J. B. Scott, M.D., who now is resident at the hospital, and is the district medical officer at the camps.

Heathcote Lake Camps.—Entrance to these camps is from Superior Junction, Ontario. Messrs. Fortin & Moffat, Fortin & Graelle, Reid & McEwan, and E. Koozinski, are the sub-contractors. About 1,050 men are employed, who are distributed over twenty-one camps, and housed and boarded in log buildings and boarding cars, by the sub-contractors. The general health of the men has been good, and also the sanitary conditions of the camps, with one exception. There were six cases of typhoid fever, and an epidemic of small-pox (of a mild nature) at some of these camps. There were four deaths from typhoid, and one from heart failure. There were a number of minor accidents, but none serious.

A good hospital has lately been established (No. 3) some miles east from No. 2, and is in charge of W. L. McCullough, M.D., who resides there, and is the district medical officer of the camps.

Nipigon Section.—From the east end of O'Brien, Fowler & McDougall Bros.' contract. East, 75 miles. This is under contract to Messrs. E. F. & G. E. Fauquier, of Ottawa, who have sub-let it to the Nipigon Construction Company, Limited, who have their headquarters at Nipigon, Ont., a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, and from which access is had to the work. Albert Laidlaw, M.D., of Kenora, Ont., is chief medical officer, and has three district medical officers on the work.

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Nipigon Camps.—Messrs. McCaffery & McQuigge, Sherwood & Russel, Chambus & McColemen, Wallace Mackie, F. W. Murray & Sons, Simonds & Co., and H. Synn & Co., are the sub-contractors from the Nipigon Company. There are twenty-one camps, access to which is by boat, then a tramway of 15 miles, and then boat over Lake Nipigon. About 980 men are employed, who are housed and boarded in log buildings by the sub-contractors. There have been only four cases of typhoid fever from all these camps, the general health of the men, and the sanitary conditions of the camps being good. There were two serious accidents, and three deaths from explosions. There is one hospital (No. 1) maintained central to these camps, and Dr. J. H. Browning is the district medical officer, resident thereat, and in charge at the work.

Nipigon Camps.—Messrs. Sherwood & Russel, Tailliana & Co., Peter Bann & Co., Lugo Rudolph, H. Linn & Co., and McCaffrey & McQuigge, are the sub-contractors. There are nine camps, access to which is by boat, then by tramway, then by boat over Lake Nipigon.

About 360 men are employed, who are housed and boarded in log buildings by the sub-contractors. The general health of the men, and the sanitary conditions of the camps were fairly good. There were ten cases of typhoid fever, and one death therefrom.

An excellent hospital (No. 2) is maintained in a central location for these camps, and A. Collins, M.D., resided thereat, and was the district medical officer of the work.

Nipigon Camps.—Mr. W. Parsons, Messrs. H. Linn & Co., McCaffrey & McQuigge, and Sherwood & Russel, are the sub-contractors. There are six camps, at which about 350 men are employed. There were two cases of typhoid, and two deaths therefrom, also two as the result of an explosion. Hospital (No. 2) was used for these camps. J. H. McIntosh is the district medical officer of the work.

Abitibi Section.—From about eight miles west of the Abitibi River Crossing, westerly for 100 miles. This is under contract to Messrs. E. F. & G. E. Fauquier, of Ottawa. Access thereto is had from Cochrane, Ont., the northern terminus of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. A Henderson, M.D., is the chief medical officer of the work.

Abitibi West Camps.—Messrs. Fauquier Bros., Christin & Zebson, Hamer & Zebson, Messrs. Armstrong & Stewart, Vidum & Crerar, Christin & Zebson, Bonneville & Preneveaux, Kennedy & Company, and J. F. Shear, are the sub-contractors. About 1,200 men are employed, who are located in twelve camps, extending over fifty miles of the work, and they are housed and boarded in log buildings by the sub-contractors.

There were no contagious or infectious diseases. There were two deaths, one from hemorrhage, and one from drowning, and a few serious accidents, but none fatal, the health of the men, and the sanitary conditions of the camps were good.

There is one well fitted hospital on the work; the chief medical officer, Dr. Henderson, residing at Cochrane, and visiting the camps adjacent, and J. G. Phair, M.D., residing at the hospital and visiting the camps adjacent thereto.

Abitibi West Camps.—Messrs. Fauquier Bros., Christin & Zegsron, Hamer & O'Kelly, Armstrong & Stewart & Kennedy, are the sub-contractors.

About 470 men are employed, who are located in ten camps, extending along the line, and they are housed and boarded in log buildings by the sub-contractors.

There were a few cases of typhoid fever, but no other contagious or infectious diseases. There was one death and one serious accident. The general health of the

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men and the sanitary conditions of the camps were good. There is a well-fitted hospital (No. 2) on the work, with J. W. Hunt, M.D., the district medical officer, residing thereat.

Abitibi Section East.—From about eight miles west of the Abitibi River crossing easterly for 150 miles. This section is under contract to the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Company, and was sub-let by them to the J. H. Reynolds Construction Company, of St. Louis, U.S.A., but as they failed to make sufficient progress thereon, their contract was annulled, and it was again sub-let to Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, who have their headquarters at Matheson, Ont., and are now doing the work. The entrance to this work is from Matheson, and also from Cochrane, Ont. Three hospitals are maintained on the work. John McComb, M.D., is the chief medical officer, with three district medical officers as assistants.

Abitibi East Camps.—Messrs. McDougall Bros., Tomlinson & Co., Courtenay & Co., Osterberg & Co., Hogan & Johnson, Italian Co., and McPeake Bros., are the sub-contractors. About 1,250 men are employed who are located along the line, and boarded and housed in wooden buildings by the sub-contractors.

There were thirty-one cases of typhoid with only two deaths. There were no serious accidents, and the general health of the men, and the sanitary conditions of the camps were good.

An excellent hospital is maintained for these camps, and is located on an island in Lake Abitibi, within easy access of, and fairly central to the construction work and camps. D. B. Kennedy, M.D., resided at the hospital and is the district medical officer of camps.

Abitibi East Camps.—Messrs. John Linder, W. S. Tomlinson & Co., and P. Courtney, are the sub-contractors.

About 395 men are employed, who are located in four camps along the line, and housed and boarded in wooden buildings by the sub-contractors. There was only one case of typhoid, no deaths, no serious accidents, and the general health of the men, and the sanitary conditions of the camps were very good. The hospital at Abitibi lake was used, when necessary. T. A. J. Duff, M.D., is the district medical officer.

Abitibi East Camps.—Messrs. Henry Freeman, Dr. Shirbinnis & Co., John Linder and Hogan and Tomlinson are the sub-contractors. About 500 men are employed, who are located in five camps, and housed and boarded in wooden buildings by the sub-contractors. There were no contagious diseases, deaths or serious accidents, and the general health of the men was good, and the sanitary conditions of the camps excellent. A good hospital is maintained at Whitefish, with D. R. Cameron, M.D., the district medical officer of the work, and resident thereat.

Abitibi East Camps.—Messrs. McDougall Bros., Foley Bros., Butler & McCoy, and Hogan & Johnson are the sub-contractors. About 330 men are employed; located in six camps in the neighbourhood of Abitibi Crossing, and are housed and boarded in log camps by the sub-contractors. There were two cases of typhoid, one death (suicide), and no serious accidents. The general health of the men, and the sanitary conditions of the camps were good. There is an hospital at Abitibi Crossing, with W. S. Millyard, M.D., the district medical officer, resident thereat.

Quebec Section, District 'B.'—From Weymontachene, Que., east to a point a few miles northwest of La Tuque village, a distance of about forty-five miles. This section was let to the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Company, and was sub-let by them to Messrs. Macdonnel & O'Brien. Entrance to this work is now obtained over the Trans-continental railway, on the section about completed by Messrs. Macdonnel & O'Brien, from Hervey Junction to a few miles northwest of La Tuque, a distance of about one hundred miles.

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Weymontachene Camps.—Messrs. Leach, Pearson & Wright, Craig & Thompson, Doheny & Donovan, H. McKinnon, M. McCarthy, and D. R. McDonald, are the sub-contractors.

About 650 men are employed, who are located in eight camps at various points running east along the line, and are housed and boarded in wood, log and board buildings by the sub-contractors. There were three cases of typhoid fever, but no deaths or serious accidents occurred.

An hospital was maintained at Vermilion river. James Franckum, M.D., was the district medical officer of the camps up to the end of December last, but resigned, and was replaced by P. O. Coulombe, M.D.

Vermilion Camp.—Messrs. Jackson & Connolly, N. D. Finlayson & Co., Walter, O'Brien & Martin, Hugh Grant, D. R. McDonald, and a Steam Shovel Outfit, are the sub-contractors.

About 800 men are employed, who are located in nine camps about one mile apart, and boarded and housed in good log and board buildings by the sub-contractors. There were no contagious or infectious diseases, deaths or serious accidents, and the health of the men, and the sanitary conditions of the camps, good. The St. Maurice hospital, about four miles west from La Tuque, where John McCombie, M.D., makes his headquarters, is used for these camps, and P. O. Coulombe, M.D., was the district medical officer thereof.

La Tuque Camps.—Messrs. Craig & Thompson, Jas. F. Munro, D. R. McDonald, N. D. Finlayson & Co., Hugh Grant, O'Brien & Martin, Jackson & Connolly, and Bulger, Mulligan and Dooner, are the sub-contractors.

About 1,435 men are employed; located in thirteen camps on the line east to La Tuque. There were no contagious diseases, but one death (from suffocation), and no serious accidents. The health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camps were excellent.

The St. Maurice hospital is used when necessary. J. C. Byers, M. D., is the district medical officer of these camps.

Quebec Section East, District 'B.'—From a point near the Quebec bridge easterly for a distance of 150 miles. This section is under contract to Messrs. M. P. and J. T. Davis, of Quebec, and is about completed with the exception of the steel.

Cape St. Ignace Camp.—Messrs. Anderson & Mann, sub-contractors. Only sixty men were latterly employed on the work, which has been completed for some months. There had been no serious diseases, accidents or deaths, the health of the men being excellent. J. E. A. Cloutier, M.D., was the district medical officer of the work.

Notre Dame du Lac Camps.—Messrs. Cavicchi & Pegano, Ryan, and McDonald and Mr. Murison, are the sub-contractors.

About 400 men are employed, who are located in seven camps, and boarded and housed in good board buildings by the sub-contractors. There were no contagious diseases, one death (from falling tree), and no serious accidents. The health of the men was excellent, and the sanitary conditions of camps, good. J. B. Pregay, M.D., was the district medical officer of the work.

New Brunswick Section, District 'A.'—From a point near Grand Falls, westerly to the boundary between the province of New Brunswick and Quebec, a distance of about sixty-two miles. This was let to Messrs. Lyons & White, who have made their headquarters at Edmundston, N.B., and have sub-let the work to various sub-contractors, seven in number, who had about 550 men employed and located in nine camps, distributed along the whole route. There had been two cases of typhoid, but

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no contagious or infectious disease. There were two deaths from explosion. The general health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camp had been fairly good.

The General hospital at St. Basile, N.B., is used. Drs. P. H. Laporte, J. A. Guy, and C. G. Main are the district medical officers, each covering about twenty miles of the work.

Grand Falls Section, District 'A.'—From a point near Grand Falls, N.B., to Plaster Rock, N.B., 31½ miles. This is under contract to the Willard Kitchen Company, who have their headquarters at Grand Falls, N.B.

Grand Falls Camps.—Messrs. M. F. Hinniger, Johnson Bros., Whitehead Bros., and J. C. Kitchen are the sub-contractors.

About 350 men are employed, who are located in seven camps, and housed and boarded by the sub-contractors in wooden buildings. There had been no contagious or infectious disease, or serious accidents, but one death, the general health of the men being excellent, and the sanitary conditions of the camps, good.

A temporary hospital is maintained at Grand Falls. B. A. Puddington, M.D., is the district medical officer of the work, which is well advanced.

Grand Falls Camp.—Messrs. Phillips & Burden, Farrington & McDonald, Wesley Kitchen, Harry Kitchen, and Cavicchi & Pegano, are the sub-contractors.

About 225 men are employed, who are located in seven camps, and housed and boarded in wooden buildings by the sub-contractors. There had been one case of typhoid, and one death, the general health of the men being good. J. D. Coffin, M.D., is the district medical officer of these camps.

Plaster Rock Section, District 'A.'—From Plaster Rock to Chipman, N.B., 107 miles. There are two divisions in the above distance, one of 67 miles, and one of 40 miles, both under contract to the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Company, who sub-let them to the Toronto Construction Company, who make their headquarters for the work at Plaster Rock.

Plaster Rock Camps.—East from there about 26 miles. Johnson Bros., are the sub-contractors, having twelve camps, and employing 500 men, who are boarded and housed in good board camps by the sub-contractors. There had been no contagious or infectious diseases, serious accidents, or deaths, the health of the men and the general sanitary conditions, being good.

An hospital is provided at Plaster Rock. J. D. Coffin, M.D., is the district medical officer.

Cross Creek and Boiestown Camps.—From the junction of the Plaster Rock camps, east to Chipman. There are ten sub-contractors, and 1,063 men employed, who are located in sixteen camps scattered over the route. There had been no contagious or infectious disease, but there were two deaths from accidents. The general health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camps were good. The men were boarded and housed in good log and board buildings, and in boarding cars, by the sub-contractors.

An excellent hospital is maintained at Chipman, N.B., by H. B. Hay, M.D., who is the chief medical officer of these camps, and has A. Stirling, M.D., at Cross Creek, and L. Chapman, M.D., at Boiestown, N.B., as district medical officers.

Chipman Section, District 'A.'—From Chipman, N.B., east eight miles. John W. McManus Company are the contractors. There are two camps with about 75 men employed, who are housed in log and board buildings, some boarding themselves, others boarded by the contractors. There had been one case of typhoid fever, but no deaths. The general health and sanitary conditions were fairly good. H. B. Hay, M.D., is the medical officer of the work, and his hospital at Chipman is used.

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Moncton Section, District 'A.'—From eight miles east, to Moncton, N.B., fifty miles. This is under contract to the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Company, and was sub-let by them to the Corbett Floesch Company. About 550 men are employed, who are well housed in five camps, and boarded by the sub-contractors, with the exception of a few who lived in the locality. There had been no serious disease, but a few minor accidents. The general health of the men was good, and the sanitary conditions excellent.

Dr. Hay's hospital at Chipman, and the General hospital at Moncton are used. H. B. Hays, M.D., of Chipman, is the chief medical officer, and attends the men in the western camps, and A. R. Myers, M.D., of Moncton, attends the men at the eastern camps. Considerable work has been done, and rails laid on this contract, which is approaching completion.

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, Sellwood Branch.—From Sudbury, Ont., north about thirty-two miles. Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Company, of Toronto, were the chief contractors, and Angus Sinclair, C.E., the sub-contractor, with six sub-contractors from him. About 400 men were employed, who were boarded and housed in log and frame buildings well located and ventilated. There had been no serious disease, and but one death, a man jumping from a car, and being instantly killed.

A temporary hospital was located on the work, under charge of W. N. Robertson, M.D., who was the district medical officer. This work is now completed.

GOWGANDA TRANSPORT RAILWAY.

From Gowganda Junction, Ont., to Gowganda, about sixty miles. The Gowganda Transport Company are the contractors. About 200 men are employed, who are boarded and housed in plastered log cabins by the contractors. There had been no serious diseases, nor deaths, the general health of the men being good, and the sanitary conditions of camps, excellent.

A temporary hospital was located at Gowganda, and the Sudbury hospital was used when necessary. W. N. Robertson, M.D., is the district medical officer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Georgian Bay and Seaboard Branch.—From near Coldwater to a point on Ilogg Bay, Victoria harbour, about fourteen miles, which was under contract to the Toronto Construction Company, and sub-let to Messrs. Corbett & Gimlet, of Victoria Harbour. About 75 men were employed, who were well housed and boarded by the sub-contractors. There had been no serious diseases, accidents or deaths, and the general health of the men, and the sanitary conditions had been good.

The hospital at Midland, Ontario, had been used when necessary. W. B. Boyd, M.D., of Coldwater, Ont., was the district medical officer of camps. This work was completed in June last.

An epidemic of small-pox (of a mild nature) developed in a number of the Heathcote Lake camps in the beginning of February last, on the contract of Messrs. O'Brien, Fowler and McDougall Bros., east from Superior Junction, Ont. By the prompt action of W. L. McCullough, M.D., the district medical officer of the camps, all who had come in contact with the infected cases were quarantined, an infectious hospital erected, a quarantine established, and cooks, orderlies, and guards put in charge, and every means used to check the disease, so that up to the present, no fresh cases have been developed, and no deaths therefrom have been reported to me. All the men under quarantine, on being permitted to leave, were given a bath and a full suit of new clothes, and all their old garments were burnt.

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On all the above public works, during the past twelve months, which cover only the territory of the Dominion, east of Winnipeg, there was an average of 17,300 men employed, with 42 qualified medical officers in charge of camps.

There were—

Cases of typhoid fever.. . . .	136
Cases of small-pox.. . . .	11
Cases of erysipelas.. . . .	3
Deaths (as under).. . . .	48
Typhoid fever.. . . .	18
Pneumonia.. . . .	2
Tetanus.. . . .	1
Hemorrhage.. . . .	1
Meningitis.. . . .	1
Endocarditis.. . . .	1
Intestinal obstruction.. . . .	1
Heart failure.. . . .	1
Carcinoma of liver.. . . .	1
Fracture of skull.. . . .	1
Killed by train.. . . .	2
Killed by falling tree.. . . .	1
Jumped off car.. . . .	1
Explosion.. . . .	1
Suffocated.. . . .	1
Poisoning (suicide).. . . .	1
Drowning.. . . .	5
Accidents.. . . .	8

In closing this report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910, I am pleased to be able to draw your attention to the few cases of contagious and infectious diseases, I have had to report, considering the very large body of men employed, their general healthfulness, the sanitary conditions of the camps, and the care and attention given by the contractors and medical officers, in trying to carry out and fulfil such clauses of the regulations of the Public Works (Health) Act, 1899, as may have been thought necessary by your inspector.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. L. FISHER,
Public Works (Health) Inspector

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 16.

(A. E. CLENDENAN.)

EDMONTON, March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the following report for the year just ended, as Public Works (Health) Inspector for the territory between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast.

The sections given below have been inspected once and a good deal of it twice. Your inspector has endeavoured to keep in touch at all times with the sanitary condition of railroad construction camps, with the proper supply of grade doctors, and suitable hospital accommodation, by a fairly complete mailing list of contractors and a full list of medical men.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Maryfield branch, Ochre River extension, Hallboro branch, Oak Point extension, Goose Lake extension, Prince Albert South extension, Vegreville branch, Morinville branch, Thunder Hill branch, Wakopa extension, Rossburn line, line from Russell west, Shelbrook branch (on Prince Albert-Battleford line).

Most of the above work was done by the Northern Construction Company and the Cowan Construction Company, with numerous sub-contractors, and Malcolm McCrimmon on the Morinville branch, and Merry & Mackenzie on the Shelbrook branch. Some of the short branches were completed early in the season. Owing to unusually good weather last year for railway construction work more line was built than had been reckoned on early in the spring, and in some instances toward the close of the season the distance to hospitals was left unchallenged.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Main line.—Pembina to Wolf creek, Wolf creek to Athabaska river, Prince Rupert to Copper river, Copper river to Hazelton.

Branches.—Melville to Yorkton, Melville to Regina, Tofield to Calgary.

The main line contractors are Foley, Welsh & Stewart, assisted by many sub-contractors. The heaviest of the branch line grading was done by J. D. McArthur and G. Webster.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Kipp extension, Langdon branch, Stettler extension, improvements on main line, Crowsnest and Calgary and Edmonton line. Several short lines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Completion of Saskatoon-Wetaskiwin line, Esquimalt-Nanaimo extension to Alberni.

Most of the Canadian Pacific railway work was done under the direct supervision of the company.

The Esquimalt-Alberni contract is held by Janse, MacDonald & Timothy. They sublet over the whole portion under construction.

On Stettler extension, Peterson & Nicholson were the contractors.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

V. V. and E. railway, between Keremos and Princeton, B.C. The contractor was J. W. Stewart, of Spokane.

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HUDSON'S BAY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Contractor, A. J. Taylor; surgeon-in-chief, Dr. Reid, Prince Albert.

This is a new company just commencing operation from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, to construct towards Fort Churchill.

ALBERTA AND GREAT WATERWAYS RAILROAD.

Edmonton to Fort McMurray, Alberta; construction just beginning.

Throughout the entire year no accidents have occurred, except accidents to individuals.

The only approach to an epidemic of any contagious disease was the occurrence of eight cases of typhoid, spread over several months and four different camps, on the Canadian Northern railway, Calgary line between Vegreville and Camrose, Alberta. Typhoid was prevalent at the time in the nearby towns. Hospitals have in nearly all cases been provided as required, and in the one or two cases where the service was not up to the mark, an intimation of the fact was followed by improvement. A good class of medical men are found everywhere in the railway service. Contractors recognize that there is more money to be made by giving good service and getting the cases off their hands at the earliest possible moment. Everywhere the employees are better satisfied to be taken a little farther to a city or town hospital than to be kept in the necessarily less efficient hospitals on the grade.

No complaints have been made to me by employees.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. CLENDENAN,

Public Works (Health) Inspector.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 17.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

INTERPRETATION.

Section 1.—In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a) The expression 'the minister' means the Minister of Agriculture.

(b) The expression 'inspector' means a veterinary or other inspector duly appointed under the provisions of The Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

(c) The expression 'veterinary inspector' means a duly qualified veterinary surgeon appointed an inspector under the provisions of The Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

(d) The expression 'inspection' means an inspection made by a duly authorized inspector.

(e) The expression 'contagious' means communicable by close contact or inoculation.

(f) The expression 'infectious' means communicable in any manner.

(g) The expression 'infectious or contagious disease' includes, in addition to other diseases generally so designated, glanders, farcy, maladie du coït, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, anthrax, Texas fever, hog cholera, swine plague, mange, scab, rabies, tuberculosis, actinomycosis and variola ovina.

Section 2.—The Veterinary Director General is in charge of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 3.—The following customs ports are hereby declared to be animals' quarantine stations, and all animals imported into Canada subject to quarantine must be entered through said stations, viz.:—Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Sherbrooke and St. Johns, Que.; Bridgeburg, Windsor and Sarnia, Ont.; Emerson, Gretna and Bannerman, Man.; North Portal, Wood Mountain, Big Muddy and Willow Creek, Sask.; Pendant d'Oreille, Coutts and Twin Lakes, Alta.; Gateway, Kingsgate, Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks, Midway, Myncester, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.; Whitehorse, Y.T. Quebec is also declared to be an animals' quarantine station in so far as importations into Canada by sea are concerned.

Section 4.—Animals subject to inspection only, but which are not subject to quarantine, may enter through the aforesaid and at the following ports:—Pictou, North Sydney and Yarmouth, N.S.; St. Stephens, Woodstock, McAdam Junction, Edmundston, St. Leonards, Debec Junction and Aroostook Junction, N.B.; Comin's Mills, Lake Megantic, Coaticooke, Beebe Junction, Highwater, Abercorn, St. Armand, Lacolle Junction, Noyan Junction, Athelstan and St. Agnes de Dundee, Que.; Cornwall, Prescott, Morrisburg, Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Rainy River and Fort Frances, Ont.; Marienthal, Sask.; Rylerts, Osoyoos, Huntingdon, Keremeos, New Westminster, White Rock and Nanaimo, B.C.

Section 5.—The Minister of Agriculture is hereby empowered to cancel as quarantine and inspection station any of the places above named, and to select such other sites in exchange for or in addition to the above as he may from time to time deem expedient.

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IMPORTATIONS IN GENERAL.

Section 6.—The minister may prohibit or regulate the importation of animals from any country or any district where he has reason to believe that contagious disease of animals exists.

Section 7.—(a) Persons contemplating the importation of animals from any part of the world, except the United States and Newfoundland, must first obtain from the minister a permit therefor. Such permits shall not be available at any port other than the one mentioned therein.

(b) Applications for such permits shall be in writing, and shall state the number and kind of animals for which the permit is applied, the country of origin and probable date of shipment, the port of embarkation, the port at which the animals are to be landed and the approximate date of their arrival. The statements contained therein may be required to be verified on oath, the minister deciding in every case whether a permit will be granted.

(c) Animals from countries other than those above mentioned arriving at any port in Canada without such permit shall not be admitted to Canada unless and until ordered by the minister.

(d) Unless otherwise ordered by the minister, the provisions of this section shall not apply to the importation of horses from any of the countries of Europe.

Section 8.—The importation by sea into Canada of animals from all countries, other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, is prohibited except at the ports of Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I., and such other ports as may hereafter be indicated by the minister.

Section 9.—Animals imported via United States ports must be accompanied not only by the necessary health certificates from the country of origin, but also by a certificate of quarantine or inspection signed by a veterinary inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Section 10.—Persons in charge of vessels conveying animals to Canada must immediately on arrival in port, notify the superintendent of the animals' quarantine station of the arrival of such vessel and the number and kind of animals on board thereof.

Section 11.—All importers must certify under oath, before making custom entry, the place of origin of the animals imported by them.

Section 12.—All animals arriving in Canada through any of the above mentioned ports on the Canadian seaboard shall be subject to inspection on arrival by inspectors who may, from time to time, be appointed for that purpose.

Section 13.—All inspections of imported animals must be made in daylight.

Section 14.—For the purpose of carrying out those regulations, inspectors shall have free access to any wharf, vessel, car, or to any place where animals may be found.

Section 15.—Inspectors shall visit the vessels or cars conveying animals into the said ports, and after inspecting such animals and finding them free from disease, shall superintend their landing or unloading, order them to be placed and disposed of according to the requirements of the case, and see that those to be quarantined are conveyed to the proper quarantine station. Inspectors shall also superintend the landing, unloading and disposal of fodder, litter, blankets, troughs and other articles which may have been used by or for the said animals.

Section 16.—Importers of animals will be required to certify under oath that the health certificates referred to in these regulations apply to the said animals and to no other, and that the district named is the actual one from which these animals came.

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Section 17.—Any authorized interference with animals after inspection, whether by substitution or otherwise, or any evasion, or misrepresentation, will be deemed a breach of these regulations, and in addition will render the shipment liable to seizure and detention pending the orders of the minister as to its disposal.

Section 18.—Inspectors may, if they deem it necessary, order the cleansing and purifying of any vessel, place, vehicle, building or article, and direct such precautionary measures to be taken as they may consider advisable, pending the decision of the minister as to the ultimate disposal of such vessel, place, vehicle, building or article.

Section 19.—No person shall import or introduce, or attempt to import or introduce, into Canada any animal contrary to these regulations or which is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, and any animal which is imported or introduced, or attempted to be imported or introduced, into Canada contrary to these regulations or which is affected with or suspected of being affected with any contagious or infectious disease, may be forthwith destroyed, refused admission to Canada, or otherwise disposed of as the Veterinary Director General may direct.

Section 20.—The importation of head ropes which have been used for tying up cattle is prohibited, and all vessels carrying or having on board such head ropes in contravention of this regulation shall be liable to be declared infected under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

Section 21.—The importation of the manure of swine is prohibited.

Section 22.—Any inspector may declare any railway car, or other land or water conveyance bringing animal manures into Canada, an infected place within the meaning of the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, whenever he shall have reason to believe or to have well-founded suspicion that such may be a source of danger as respects the introduction of diseases; and the unloading of such car or other land or water conveyance shall be in consequence prohibited until otherwise ordered in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Horses, Mules and Asses.

Section 23.—Horses, mules and asses imported from countries other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, must be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified veterinarian and of the local authority of the district whence they came, that no glanders, *maladie du coït* or other serious infectious or contagious disease affecting horses has existed in said district for a period of six months prior to their shipment.

Section 24.—Horses, mules and asses imported from countries other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, consigned to Montreal, may be, unless otherwise ordered by the minister, inspected at that port. Such animals landing at any of the other ports named shall be inspected at such ports.

Cattle.

Section 25.—Cattle imported from countries other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, must be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified veterinarian and of the local authority of the district whence they came, that no contagious pleuro-pneumonia, rinderpest or foot and mouth disease has existed in said district for a period of six months prior to their shipment.

Section 26.—(a) A quarantine of thirty days shall be enforced upon cattle imported from the United Kingdom, to be counted from the date of arrival at the quarantine station.

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(b) A quarantine of ninety days shall be enforced upon cattle imported from all other countries except the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, to be counted from the date of clearance of the vessel carrying the same from the port at which they were embarked.

Other Ruminants.

Section 27.—Sheep and goats imported from countries other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, must be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified veterinarian and of the local authority of the district whence they came, that no foot and mouth disease has existed in said district for a period of six months prior to their shipment.

Section 28.—A quarantine of thirty days shall be enforced upon all sheep and goats imported from countries other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, to be counted from the date of clearance of the vessel carrying the same from the port at which they were embarked.

Swine.

Section 29.—Swine imported from countries other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, must be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified veterinarian and of the local authority of the district whence they came, that no hog cholera, swine plague or foot and mouth disease has existed in said district for a period of six months prior to their shipment.

Section 30.—A quarantine of thirty days shall be enforced upon all swine imported from countries other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, to be counted from the date of clearance of the vessel carrying the same from the port at which they were embarked.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS FROM THE UNITED STATES, NEWFOUNDLAND AND MEXICO.

Section 31.—All animals imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, must be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer, stating clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz., whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay, as provided by these regulations.

Section 32.—Said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the collector of customs at the port of entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these regulations, and who will notify the veterinary inspector of the Department of Agriculture in all cases where the regulations require an inspection to be made.

ANIMALS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Horses, Mules and Asses.

Section 33.—The importation of branded or range horses, mules and asses, other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle, is prohibited.

Section 34.—Horses, mules or asses, shall be inspected, and must be accompanied by:—

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

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(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Section 35.—When not so accompanied, such horses, mules or asses must be submitted to the mallein test either at the quarantine station where entry is made, or, under such restrictions as the Veterinary Director General may prescribe at point of destination.

Section 36.—When tested at the port of entry, if any reactors are found they shall be slaughtered without compensation, or definitely marked and returned to the United States, and must not again be presented for entry. All horses, mules or asses in the same consignment shall be returned to the United States, but the non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further tested after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals. When tested at destination points all animals reacting to the test will be slaughtered without compensation, while those comprising the rest of the shipment will be detained in quarantine until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Director General that they are free from disease.

Section 37.—No compensation will, under any circumstances, be paid for horses reacting to mallein within six months after the date of their importation to Canada.

Cattle.

Section 38.—All cattle shall be inspected and, if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, submitted to the tuberculin test, dipped or otherwise treated, or in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Section 39.—Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry and signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for one week or such further period as may be deemed necessary, and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

Section 40.—Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe and no other.

Other Ruminants.

Section 41.—All sheep and goats shall be inspected, and, if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that the animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious disease.

Swine.

Section 42.—All swine must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding the date of shipment, but such swine shall nevertheless be inspected, and shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian animals.

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Animals for Exhibition.

Section 43.—Animals other than swine may be admitted on inspection at quarantine and inspection ports only, for purposes of exhibition or other temporary stay, subject to the usual customs regulations.

Animals for Transit through Canada.

Section 44.—Animals may be admitted from any part of the United States into Canada for transit to any other part of the United States in bond, and (with the exception of swine) will be admitted to Canada in bond for transit to any Canadian port for exportation by sea to Europe or elsewhere. Such animals are to be subject to inspection at the Canadian port of shipment.

Section 45.—The transit of such animals shall be subject to such regulations as the minister shall, from time to time, prescribe.

ANIMALS FROM MEXICO.

Section 46.—Any person contemplating the importation of animals from Mexico must, in addition to all other requirements of this order, first obtain from the minister a permit therefor.

Applications for such permits shall be in writing, and shall state the number and kind of animals to be imported, the district and state in Mexico whence they are to be shipped and the probable date of their arrival at and the name of the Canadian port of entry. The statements contained therein may be required to be verified on oath, the minister deciding in every case whether a permit will be granted.

Mexico Animals Bonded through United States Territory for Admission to Canada.

Section 47.—Animals passing in bond through United States territory for importation to Canada must be accompanied by a certificate of health signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and by an affidavit from the owner or importer that the said certificate refers to the animals in question. Such animals shall nevertheless be subject to inspection, and if necessary to detention, before being permitted to enter Canadian territory. If found diseased such animals are to be subject to and dealt with according to the orders of an inspector under instructions from the Veterinary Director General.

Horses, Mules and Asses.

Section 48.—The importation of branded or range horses, mules and asses other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle is prohibited.

Section 49.—All horses, mules and asses shall be inspected and shall be submitted to the mallein test before being allowed to enter Canada. If any reactors are found they shall be slaughtered without compensation.

Cattle.

Section 50.—All cattle shall be inspected and if so ordered by the minister may be detained, isolated, submitted to the tuberculin test, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Other Ruminants.

Section 51.—All sheep and goats shall be inspected, and, if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that the animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

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Swine.

Section 52.—All swine shall be inspected and shall be subjected to a quarantine of sixty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian animals.

ANIMALS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Section 53.—All animals imported from Newfoundland shall be inspected and, if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, tested, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious disease.

REGULATIONS OF QUARANTINE.

Section 54.—Quarantine stations shall be under the care and subject to the orders of the officers appointed for that purpose hereinafter referred to as superintendents, who shall have the general superintendence and control of the servants or other persons, and of all other matters connected therewith.

Section 55.—Animals in any quarantine station shall be treated and dealt with under the direction of the superintendent of the said station and all articles used for, about or in connection with the said animals shall be in like manner subject to his direction and supervision.

Section 56.—Cattle six months old or over imported from countries other than the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico shall not be discharged from quarantine until they have been submitted to the tuberculin test by the superintendent of the quarantine or other duly authorized officer.

Section 57.—Cattle reacting to the tuberculin test, but not showing clinical symptoms, shall be permanently marked in the right ear with the letter 'T' by the officer making the test, and may then be released at the expiry of the prescribed period of quarantine if found free from all other infectious diseases.

Section 58.—Cattle showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the minister may direct.

Section 59.—The minister or the Veterinary Director General may authorize the destruction of any quarantined animal or all or any portion of the articles used in the care of the said animals, and such destruction shall take place under the supervision of the superintendent, and in the manner prescribed by him.

Section 60.—The expenses of feeding, treating and caring for animals detained in quarantine, with the exception of those for the use of grounds and shelters, shall be borne by the owner or importer, and such expenses shall be paid before the animals are permitted to leave the quarantine, and in default of such payment within fourteen days after the expiration of the period of quarantine, the superintendent may, on fourteen days' notice in writing, delivered or sent by mail to the owner or importer, cause the said animals to be sold to meet the said expenses, together with the expenses of and incidental to the sale of the said animals, the balance, if any, to be handed over to the owner.

Section 61.—No animal under quarantine shall be allowed to come in contact with any Canadian animal until duly discharged from quarantine.

Section 62.—No animal under quarantine shall be removed from a quarantine station until duly discharged therefrom by the superintendent or other duly authorized officer.

Section 63.—No person shall remove or attempt to remove any animal from a quarantine station without the authority of the superintendent or other duly authorized officer.

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Section 64.—No indemnity shall be allowed for any injury or loss sustained in connection with any animal while detained in quarantine.

EXPORTATION.

Section 65.—Canadian animals for transit to any shipping port of the United States for export by sea to Europe or elsewhere must be inspected at such places in Canada as the minister may from time to time designate; must not be shipped from the place of inspection until they have been certified by a duly authorized veterinary inspector to be free from infectious and contagious disease and otherwise fit for export, and must not be permitted by collectors of customs to leave Canada unless accompanied by such certificate.

Section 66.—Animals for exportation by sea should, if possible, reach the port of exportation not less than twelve hours before shipment for rest and inspection. Animals failing to do so shall be liable to detention in the discretion of the inspector.

Section 67.—Inspectors shall at all times have full power to detain animals for such time as they consider sufficient to enable them to make a thorough and satisfactory inspection and to ascertain that all the provisions of these regulations relating thereto have been duly observed and complied with.

Section 68.—Owners or persons in charge of animals for exportation shall give twenty-four hours' notice, addressed to the inspector at his office, stating the number and kind of such animals and the expected time of their arrival at the port of exportation.

Section 69.—No animals except as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted to be placed on board any steamship or other vessel for exportation at any Canadian port until they have been inspected and approved by a duly authorized veterinary inspector at such port and certified by him to be free from contagious disease and in every way fit for export; such inspection to be made within twenty-four hours of embarkation.

Section 70.—For the purpose of carrying out these regulations, inspectors shall have free access to any wharf, vessel, car or to any place where animals may be found.

Section 71.—All inspections for export must be made in daylight.

Section 72.—Owners or shippers of stock during the progress of inspection at any port of exportation shall, with the means at their disposal, give every required assistance to the inspector at such port, and move the animals according to his directions. In case the owner or shipper refuses or neglects to furnish the necessary assistance, the inspector may employ men at the cost of the owner or shipper, and such cost shall be paid to the inspector before a clean bill of health is given.

Section 73.—Any unauthorized interference with animals after inspection, whether by substitution or otherwise, or any other evasion, or misrepresentation, will be deemed a breach of these regulations.

Section 74.—Inspectors may, if they deem it advisable for purposes of identification, mark animals inspected by them. A certificate of inspection, stating the name of the owner, the number, sex and class of animals in consignment and certifying to their freedom from contagious disease, will be furnished by the inspector, and must be produced to the collector of customs before embarkation.

Section 75.—Such animals as may have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease or affected with contagious or infectious disease, shall be detained and dealt with according to orders of the inspector under instructions from the Veterinary Director General.

Section 76.—Inspectors may reject animals for any reasonable cause.

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Section 77.—The minister may from time to time order that the provisions of these regulations requiring the inspection and certification as aforesaid, may be waived when in his opinion such action is necessary and desirable.

Section 78.—The collector of customs of any port of Canada whence animals are exported shall not give a clearance to any ship having animals on board for exportation, other than those exempted by ministerial order under the provisions of the preceding section, without having produced to him a certificate, signed by an inspector, to the effect that the animals therein referred to are free from contagious and infectious disease and every way fit for shipment.

INFECTED VESSELS.

Section 79.—Vessels which have carried cattle, sheep or other ruminants, among any of which 'foot and mouth disease' shall have been found, shall be prohibited, for a period of sixty days thereafter, from loading cattle, sheep or other ruminants or swine, in any Canadian port; and, further until such vessels shall have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, under the supervision of an inspector or other duly authorized officer.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Section 80.—Collectors of customs throughout Canada shall see that the various exigencies and requirements of the present order, or any ministerial or other order made thereunder, are fulfilled before granting any permit which requires before it is given any act to be performed or any inspection or other proceeding to be made or taken, and they shall see that the prohibitions prescribed and rules established by this order as hereinbefore mentioned, and the instructions which may be issued by the minister, are obeyed, and in case of any infraction of the provisions of the present order, or any of them, taking place, they shall report at once to the minister the nature and extent of such infraction.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 81.—To provide against the possibility of diseased animals being carried from place to place, through Canadian territory, or conveyed to and shipped from ports, it is ordered as follows:—

An inspection of animals may be made at any place or time by any veterinary inspector under authority from the Veterinary Director General.

Section 82.—Such animals as may be found with or to have been exposed to contagious disease shall be dealt with according to the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

Section 83.—On infectious or contagious disease of animals being discovered on board any steamship, vessel or car, or in any stable, shed, yard or other place, it shall be the duty of the inspector, on the removal of the infected animal or animals, to superintend the thorough disinfection of such steamship, car, stable, shed, yard or other place, without loss of time, in a manner satisfactory to an inspector.

Section 84.—All yards, stables, sheds or other premises used by railway or steamship companies or other persons, for the accommodation of animals shall be maintained in a clean, comfortable and sanitary condition and shall be subject at all times to inspection by inspectors acting under the authority of the minister, who, when they deem such action necessary, may order the cleansing and disinfection in a satisfactory manner of the said yards, stables, sheds or other premises as provided in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

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Section 85.—In the event of any owner, lessee or occupant of any yard, stable, shed or other premises, or any railway or steamship company or person, refusing or neglecting to carry out the orders of the inspector in regard to cleansing and disinfection as aforesaid or in the event of such owner, lessee or occupant, company or person neglecting to maintain his or its yards, stables, sheds or other premises for the use of animals, in a clean, comfortable and sanitary condition, the inspector may condemn the said premises as unfit for use, whereupon the said premises shall not be used for the accommodation of animals until such time as the orders of the inspector in regard thereto have been satisfactorily carried out.

Section 86.—Stock cars or other vehicles used for the conveyance of live stock shall be cleansed and disinfected at such times and places as the minister may order. Such disinfection shall be done by the thorough cleansing of the car and its subsequent whitewashing with lime and carbolic acid in the proportion of one pound commercial carbolic acid to five gallons of lime wash or such other process as may be approved by the Veterinary Director General.

Section 87.—Shippers may refuse to place their animals on uncleaned cars and may lodge a complaint with the nearest inspector, who shall either cause such cars to be cleansed and disinfected, as above, at the expense of the railway company, or shall prohibit their use until they have been so cleansed and disinfected.

Section 88.—The minister may from time to time make such orders, not inconsistent with the provisions of this order, as may appear to him necessary or expedient.

Section 89.—Any person who violates any provision of this order, shall incur the penalties prescribed by the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

APPENDIX No. 18.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE COLD STORAGE ACT.

- 1. The Minister of Agriculture may make appointments of inspectors and other persons for the enforcement of the Act.
- 2. No application shall be considered for any cold storage warehouses except those equipped with mechanical refrigeration, including the gravity brine system, nor for any place where any such cold storage already exists, or where the proposed cold storage would compete directly with other establishments of the same class.
- 3. Application for a subsidy under the Act must be made in the following form, which shall be known as Schedule A:—

SCHEDULE A.

APPLICATION FOR A COLD STORAGE SUBSIDY.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The undersigned hereby makes application, in triplicate, for a subsidy on a public cold storage warehouse to be erected at.....in the province of....., according to the terms of the Cold Storage Act.

The following particulars refer to the proposed cold storage warehouse, namely:—

Particulars.

- Size of building, in cubic feet.....
- Total refrigerated space, in cubic feet.....
- Capacity, in cubic feet, of space, if any, intended for the storage of fish, meats or other goods at freezing temperatures.....
- Capacity, in cubic feet, of space, if any, intended for the storage of cheese, eggs, fruit or other goods at temperatures above 30 degrees.....
- Number of separate chambers.....
- Kinds of material to be used in the construction of the building....
- Kind of insulation to be used.....
- Kind of goods for which storage at suitable temperatures will be provided.....
- System of mechanical refrigeration to be used.....
- Capacity of refrigerating machinery, in tons of refrigeration per 24 hours
- Source of available water supply.....
- Estimated cost of building, equipment and water supply, including site..... \$.....
- Cost of site..... \$.....
- Will the whole building be used for the purpose of a public cold storage.....
- If not, what proportion will be set aside for the public use.....
-19....

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4. Application for a cold storage subsidy shall be made in triplicate on forms supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and the following information, also in triplicate, shall be submitted with each application:—

- (a) A plan of the warehouse, showing details of the construction.
- (b) A specification of the insulation, with detailed drawings.
- (c) A specification of the refrigerating machinery.
- (d) A sketch showing the location of the proposed warehouse in relation to railways and wharfs.

(e) A copy of the rates which it is proposed to charge for storage.

(f) The full names of the president and the secretary of a limited liability company, or the full names of all the members of an ordinary partnership, must accompany the application in order to be included in the contract.

(g) The authorized capital; the subscribed capital; a list of the subscribers, and the amount subscribed by each, if the applicant is a limited liability company.

5. The rates for storage as originally approved by the Governor in Council shall not be raised without further approval by the same authority.

6. Nothing in these regulations shall prevent owners of subsidized cold storage warehouses from entering into special contracts with customers for the maintenance of temperatures other than those herein specified.

7. The first instalment of the subsidy shall not be paid until the applicant shall have presented proper vouchers for the cost of building, equipment, site and other expenditures.

8. The owners of cold storage warehouses to which the subsidy or any part thereof has been paid, may be required to make an annual report to the Minister of Agriculture in such form as may be prescribed.

APPENDIX No. 19.

EXHIBITIONS.

BRUSSELS, March 31, 1910.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following memorandum of the operations of the Canadian Government Exhibition Branch, for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910.

In the month of December, 1908, according to your instructions, I left London, England—where I had organized the participation of Canada to the Franco-British exhibition held in Shepherd's Bush—and proceeded to Ottawa en route for Seattle, where the Alaska-Yukon Pacific exposition was to be held from April 15 to October 15, 1909, and in which Canada had also decided to participate. After having received your instructions, I left Ottawa for Seattle, where I arrived in the first days of February, 1909.

After the selection of the best spot available for the erection of the Canadian pavilion, we secured the names of several contractors from the director of works of the Seattle exhibition, firms that could be relied upon, and which we invited to tender for the contract of erecting our building. Other firms also sent in their tenders. On February 23, 1909, we opened the tenders and accorded the contract to the lowest tenderers, Messrs. William Dunnivant & Co.

In addition to the general contract for the main building, there was a further contract made with the same contractors for an addition to the end of the building for the Klondyke exhibit.

The following statement is summary of the contractors' account, and shows the various amounts:—

Main contract as per tender.. . . .	\$11,600 00
Additional 12 feet in length.. . . .	1,138 00
Extra skylights.. . . .	113 25
Concrete work.. . . .	196 05
Transformer room.. . . .	180 96
Men supplied by contractors on interior work.. . . .	537 09
Klondyke extension.. . . .	1,550 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,315 35

We also asked for tenders for the plumbing, which was awarded to Messrs. Borde & Co., whose bill amounted to \$1,122.40.

The cost for the installation of the electrical plant amounted to \$1,452.05, including the cost of the work for the Klondyke annex. The contract was awarded to the Agutter-Griswald Co., who were much lower than any of the four firms from whom we secured tenders, and they did the work to my entire satisfaction.

In general, I feel that the whole of the work has been carried out very satisfactorily. It was second to none on the grounds from a structural point of view, and no repairs were necessary during the time of the exhibition.

Our pavilion—the interior as well as the exterior—was completely finished for the official opening of the Alaska Yukon-Pacific exposition, which took place on June 1, 1909. We were for this fact complimented by the authorities of the exposition, as well as for the general appearance of our exhibit. The inside decorations were, as usual, for the greatest part made of wheat in order to get an objective illustration of

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the fact that Canada was especially a wheat-growing country. Notice boards, profusely placed on view all through the exhibit, gave information to visitors about the country as a whole, its immigration policy, its railways, industries, &c.

A large number of Canadian maps, atlases, pamphlets, albums, &c., were given to visitors during the fair, and effective advertisement was obtained through this distribution. Several inquiries were made daily dealing with immigration and also commercial matters. I may add that a large number of people informed us of their intention to go and settle in Canada.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Canadian pavilion, I am glad to mention the President of the United States, Mr. Taft, Mr. Wm. Jennings Bryan, several governors of the American states, &c.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada and Lady Grey, accompanied by members of their family, also visited our exhibit. The Honourable Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, Honourable Mr. Murphy, Secretary of State, Honourable Wm. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue and Mines, and the Honourable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, are those of the members of the Canadian government whom we had the pleasure to have with us for a few days.

Our exhibit obtained a great success, a great number of visitors calling every day throughout the whole time of the exposition and expressing their appreciation of Canada's effort in making a fine display of her products and industries.

The exposition closed on October 15.

According to your instructions, I left Seattle at the end of October, 1909, for Ottawa, where I had several interviews with yourself, Mr. Minister, and the deputy minister, Mr. O'Halloran, in connection with our participation in the Brussels exposition to be held this year. After having spent a week in Ottawa, I left for Brussels, Belgium, where I secured the site for the erection of our pavilion. We are now busily engaged in preparing our participation in this exposition, which opens on April 23, and which promises to be one of the largest and most successful universal expositions ever held up to the present time. I have no doubt whatever that our section will be quite complete for the opening day, as everything is well under way and going as well as possible.

The whole respectfully submitted,

WM. HUTCHISON,
Canadian Exhibition Commissioner

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 20.

TOBACCO.

OTTAWA, April 11, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work done by the Tobacco Division, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

During the fiscal year 1908-1909, it was decided to establish experimental tobacco stations in the provinces of Ontario (South Essex), and Quebec (counties of Montcalm and Rouville). These stations were established and the seed beds laid out in the first part of the spring of 1909.

These stations have greatly increased the scope of the work of the Tobacco Division in 1909-10.

The Ontario station, which contains about 27 acres, is, to some extent, a small farm, and will be used not only for experimental and practical work in the growing of tobacco, but also for general farming operations, including rotations, with tobacco, as a regular crop, so as to show the value of rotations in tobacco culture. It is hoped that such work will result in a more general adoption of rotations by Ontario farmers, who will thus be in a better position to keep up the fertility of their soils while, at the same time, increasing their profits.

The Quebec stations are much smaller: One contains nine and a half acres and the other seven acres. They are worked on the principle of a three years' rotation (tobacco, grain and clover), but, on account of their small size, they are not suited to general farming operations. They will, however, be very useful as an object lesson of desirable methods.

Tests with fertilizers similar to those carried out on the larger Ontario station have already been made, and the results of the first year's work enable us to reassert the principle already laid down, that the best means to keep up the fertility of tobacco lands and to insure good returns is to use a combination of farm-yard manure and chemical fertilizers. The same conclusions were brought out at the Essex station.

Apart from these three stations, the small experimental field which was laid aside at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for the growing of tobacco, when the Tobacco Division was established, has been maintained. This field being limited in extent (only about one acre) is reserved for tests of a rather theoretical order. Last year it was used for experiments in the growing of seed plants, continued from the year before.

The seed beds of the Experimental Farm which were laid out with the help of the Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. Macoun, were used for the growing of seedlings required for our work and for various experiments, the results of which are given in bulletin No. A—8. These experiments have shown that wherever hot beds must be used in Canada, as in the province of Quebec, it is always wiser and safer to disinfect the soil of these beds.

The most practical and least expensive, if not the most efficient method of disinfection, is to apply a solution of two and one-half to five pounds of formalin in 50 gallons of water, at the rate of one gallon of the solution per square foot of seed bed. The steam treatment is also very good, but this treatment has a retarding effect on the growth of the seedlings, and, furthermore, few farms are provided with a steam generator necessary for the purpose.

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The exact quantity of seed to be sown on a given area of seed bed has also been determined by careful experiments. By following our instructions in regard to this matter, Canadian growers will preserve their beds from the numerous diseases generally due to the excessive closeness of the stand and to lack of aeration. In some springs the damages have been so heavy that the acreage reserved for growing tobacco had to be reduced, owing to the lack of seedlings.

With the co-operation of the Seed Branch of this department we were able to complete the experiment on the growing of seed plants.

The conclusions drawn from our experiments of the previous year were confirmed by a new germination test, made six months after the test mentioned in our bulletin No. A—6. Canadian growers who will chose to follow our methods will no longer have to go to foreign markets for their tobacco seeds. Moreover, by producing choice seed on their own farms, they will be able to maintain, and even to improve the types which are sought after by the manufacturers, and which are known to be the more profitable in our climate.

A comparative study of the different varieties grown from home-grown seeds on the test plot of the Experimental Farm has shown that plants from Canadian seeds are hardier, better acclimatized, more resistant to diseases, while giving heavier yields to the acre. The quality of the product is equal, if not superior.

In fact, an improvement is already noticeable in the shape as well as in the texture of the leaf of at least one variety, the Comstock Spanish, a tobacco suitable for binders, and for fermentation purposes, and which is rapidly being adopted in the province of Quebec.

Although it may not be very remarkable, the result is, however, significant, because, owing to the latitude of the districts where this variety is grown in Canada, opposite results might have been expected. The conclusion to be drawn is that the growing of tobacco is not only possible in certain parts of Canada, but that the products obtained may be of higher quality than some imported tobaccos of the same variety.

STATIONS OF ST. JACQUES L'ACHIGAN AND ST. CÉSAIRE.

The result of our work at these stations, as well as those of the work at the Harrow station, are given in bulletin No. A—9 of the Tobacco Division.

Mr. O. Chevalier, the assistant in charge of the Quebec stations, has given particular attention to seed beds. At St. Jacques station, practical demonstrations were made of the sowing of seed beds. Farmers claimed, at the beginning of the season, that our beds were too thinly sown, but, at the time of setting out, there was an abundant supply of vigorous seedlings, our beds showing a more even stand than the neighbouring ones, which were generally too thickly sown.

A test of chemical fertilizers was also undertaken on the beds of the St. Jacques station.

The average Quebec farmer has difficulty in securing a sufficient quantity of manure for the land, and, sometimes, cannot spare enough for his seed beds.

On the other hand, organic fertilizers applied in too large quantity result in an excess of nitrogen in the soil, and it is then difficult to obtain healthy plants. Therefore it seems quite logical to use chemical fertilizers, but the best method of application and the proper quantity to apply have to be determined. Tobacco growers will find information on this point in the first part of bulletin No. A—9.

The following varieties were grown at the St. Jacques station: Big Ohio, Comstock-Spanish, Cuban and Hazlewood. The area planted in Comstock was divided into plots for the tests of fertilizers mentioned above.

Unfortunately, on August 19, a hail storm injured the crop to such an extent that very little of it was left for curing. The only part spared was a small plot of the hybrid Comstock Sumatra, originated at St. Césaire the preceding year, and grown

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for the first time. The merits of this new variety will be further discussed in the report, but we may say here that its superiority over the other tobaccos grown here was easily evident before the hail storm.

The Big Ohio is a heavier yielder than the Connecticut Seed leaf, and we are endeavouring to introduce it in the province of Quebec, to take the place of the latter in the cut tobacco trade. However, the injury from insects was so great that this tobacco had to be reset almost entirely three times in succession, and the growth was therefore greatly delayed. This variety must be harvested early or it will not cure completely before the winter.

Moreover, on account of the large size of the leaves, the tobacco suffered heavily from the hail and lost much of its market value. This test will therefore have to be repeated if we wish to obtain, on the provincial stations, results similar to those obtained at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

At the St. Césaire station the three following varieties were grown: Comstock-Spanish, Brewer-hybrid and Hazlewood.

The Comstock of St. Césaire are generally more developed and have a finer texture than those of the district of Montcalm. The Brewer-hybrid, a variety recently imported into Canada, is a rather slow grower, but it seems to have become fairly well acclimatized. It may become one of our useful varieties, on account of the good shape and fine texture of its leaves.

At each of these stations, a large number of plants were selected and laid aside for the production of choice seed distribution to the Canadian growers.

HARROW STATION (SOUTH ESSEX, ONT.)

The work of the Harrow station is chiefly devoted to the study of the varieties grown in Ontario. The Burley is the most important of these varieties; but, during the last few years the growing of Virginia tobacco has also received marked attention in this part of Canada. This variety will be submitted to the hot-air process; hot-air curing sheds have been erected at this station for this purpose, and an expert from Virginia has been secured to superintend the curing operations.

Besides the Burley and Virginia, a few Seed leaves were grown at the Harrow station, such as Comstock-Spanish, Big Ohio and Connecticut Seed leaf, as well as the Cuban, Hazlewood and Big Havana. The object was to compare the product grown in Ontario with that of the same varieties grown in the province of Quebec.

The Harrow station has also produced an important crop of Indian corn and oats, grown from selected seed. This will be marketed in the spring of 1910 as seed grain selected under the regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Important experiments in the establishment of seed beds were also undertaken at the Ontario station.

Although the climate of South Essex is comparatively warm compared to that of the Quebec tobacco-growing districts, the experiments undertaken last year show that the grower who wishes to secure good seedlings in proper time, must, like his Quebec competitor, use hot beds.

Owing to the unusually cold spring of 1909, seed beds were a failure on a good many farms in Ontario, and the lack of seedlings compelled many growers to reduce their tobacco acreage. Very heavy losses were thus sustained, considering the high prices at which tobacco sold last winter. These losses could have been avoided, at a small expense, by using glazed frames over the seed beds; such frames last a long time and the expense is thus distributed over a number of years. The conclusions to be drawn from these experiments are presented by Mr. Barnet, superintendent of Harrow station, in the second part of bulletin No. A—9. It is to be hoped that Ontario farmers will follow these suggestions. A test of fertilizers on a one-acre plot of Burley, including a combination of farm-yard manure and chemical fertilizers, resulted in a heavy yield, and a net profit much above our expectations.

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The net profit from one of the plots, cost of fertilizers being deducted, is \$323.20; per acre; another plot is a close second with \$319.20; the other plots yielded cash returns of \$249.30, \$208.47 and \$205.67, respectively. Only one plot, to which neither farm manure nor chemical fertilizers had been applied, fell below \$200 (\$178.20). This shows conclusively that the Ontario growers must give more attention to the fertilizing of their lands.

There is another question, quite as important and too often neglected: The planning of a rotation of crops, that will avoid the return of tobaccos—especially the Burley variety—too often on the same land. Some Ontario growers, overlooking the importance of crop rotation, have taken from the same fields too many consecutive crops of Burley, and they are now unable to obtain a fair crop of this variety. The soil is exhausted and must now be given up to other less profitable crops.

Judging from the above cash returns, the crop of Burley obtained at the Harrow station was satisfactory, in spite of the unfavourable season of 1909.

We had far more trouble in securing a fair crop of Virginias. The different varieties of this tobacco tested at the Harrow station, and grown from imported seed, made a very slow growth on the field as well as on the bed. Owing to the late growth, it was impossible to set out the seedlings at the proper time (May 25 to June 5). The plants were therefore not ripe enough when harvested in the latter part of August, which is the most favourable period for hot-air curing. Some trouble was experienced in giving the leaf the proper colour owing to the insufficient maturity. The only varieties that gave satisfactory results, so far as the colour of the finished product is concerned, were the Warne and Yellow Oronoko varieties. The Little Oronoko gave undersized products, of very thick texture, which it was almost impossible to ripen properly, although the harvesting was delayed as much as possible, and which after curing by the hot-air process, gave chestnut-coloured leaves of rather poor quality.

A part of our Burley crop which had ripened under exceptionally favourable conditions and which showed a rich yellow colour on the field, was cured by the hot-air process. This lot was the finest coloured of all the tobaccos submitted to this treatment, but the leaves were lacking in elasticity and body.

The conclusion to be drawn from the experiments carried on in 1909 is that, in normal years, it is quite possible to grow Virginias in Essex. The Warne and Yellow Oronoko varieties, when acclimatized, may give products ripening early enough to be harvested at the end of August or at the beginning of September, provided, however, that, by the use of hot beds and glazed frames, the plants are set out very early.

Several manufacturers have taken a deep interest in this year's crop of bright tobaccos, and the problem of finding a market for this product is already solved.

It is, as yet, impossible to state whether the treatment of the Burleys by the hot-air system is profitable. If the products of this variety can be used in the manufacture of yellow tobacco cigarettes, the hot-air curing process may prove advantageous; if not, it will be better to cure them in the ordinary way, as, although a very favourable colour is secured with this process the aroma and the texture are not quite satisfactory.

It will be readily seen that, besides superintending the erection of the buildings, the officers in charge of the experimental stations have done a great deal of work in connection with the growing of tobacco. This work called for the greatest energy and activity owing to the fact that the stations were opened at a late date—latter part of March, 1909. Therefore they deserve great credit for the success so far achieved on these stations.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC PRODUCTS.

Of course, it is not the intention to compare tobaccos that are, in a way, the special products of the different parts of Canada, as, for instance, the Burleys and

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Virginias for Ontario and the small tobaccos for Quebec. But it is important to know definitively the comparative quality of the products used as 'wrappers' that may be grown in each of these provinces, as well as the quality of those used as 'fillers.' It was believed that, on account of the nature of the soil in Essex, the seed leaves grown there would yield a coarser and less elastic leaf than the Quebec leaf.

As to the fillers: Cuban, Hazlewood, Big Havana, it was expected that the Ontario products would have a more aromatic leaf although, perhaps, a little thicker.

In order to secure information on this point, three varieties, Comstock-Spanish, Cuban and Hazlewood, were grown in Essex and Quebec. Owing to lack of space it was impossible to grow Big Havana on our Quebec stations.

The products from the different stations were handed to Mr. J. M. Fortier to be treated in his curing establishment recently built at Farnham. At the present time no definite statement can be made as to the value of these products, as their quality will not be fixed until they have remained at least several months further in bales and undergone the curing which must complete the treatment to which they have been submitted. However, a comparative appreciation may be given.

Comstock-Spanish (wrapper type).—The St. Césaire products come first, with a fine, large and elastic leaf. The St. Jacques products have not quite so fine a texture but their chief defect is lack of size, although they are large enough to be used as wrappers. The Ontario Comstocks, not quite so large as the Comstocks of St. Césaire, have a thick leaf, with a strong taste and aroma. The superiority of the Quebec Seed leaf is clearly shown, and this opinion is corroborated by the experts who have helped us to handle the products.

The Big Havana from Ontario gives a thick filler, with a rather strong taste and an average flavour, but this product is hard to cure. In spite of the high temperature to which the bales of tobacco are submitted, the Big Havana leaf is still streaky after undergoing treatment, as though the fermentation had not been sufficient. The Cuban grown in Essex yields an excellent filler, with an agreeable aroma, of average strength. However, the filler grown at St. Jacques l'Achigan is of superior quality, the leaf is not so large, but the aroma is very delicate and the taste light. It is even possible that this Cuban may compete with the fillers of British Columbia, which, as a rule, have a much stronger flavour. This is an interesting problem to solve, whether the growing of Cuban from imported seeds, or from Canadian seeds of the first and second generation, may be profitable in the province of Quebec. It will be profitable only if it is possible to pay the farmer a reasonable price, sufficient to offset for the rather light yield of this variety.

On the other hand, the Hazlewood from Ontario is better than the Hazlewood of St. Jacques l'Achigan. This is a peculiarity which will require investigating, as, at first sight, one does not see why some varieties of filler tobacco give best results in Ontario while other varieties give best results in Quebec, as all these varieties belong to the same type, the Havanensis.

Judging from the foregoing, it seems useless, in the future, to try the growing of light tissue seed leaves in Essex. Owing to the longer season of this part of Canada, which facilitates the curing of a large-sized tobacco, the Big Ohio may perhaps give good results but delicate products; such as the Comstock-Spanish and the Brewer hybrid will have to be grown in the districts of the province of Quebec.

It is about time to mention the Hybrid Comstock-Spanish, which has been grown for the first time in 1909 at our St. Jacques station. This tobacco possesses remarkable qualities. The shape of the leaf is particularly advantageous, and yields a maximum number of wrappers. The tissue is fine, although strong, and the ribs, instead of being prominent, lose themselves in the tissue. Owing to this fact, this tobacco may be used as wrapper in the manufacture of cigars of superior quality, with Sumatra cover. The burning quality is good. The yield in weight per acre is much

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heavier than for the Comstock-Spanish, owing to the larger size of the leaf, and, especially, of the larger number of leaves that may be left on the plant at topping time. Besides these qualities, which give it a large place among manufacturing tobaccos, the Hybrid Comstock-Spanish ripens quicker, is more easily and more evenly cured than the Comstock and less liable to rust. While the bottom leaves of the Comstock at St. Jacques station showed numerous spots of rust, those of the Comstock-Sumatra did not appear to be in the least affected. This, particularly, shows that the bottom leaves of the hybrid are more resistant and more elastic than those of the Comstock. In fact, the handling of the small quantity of Comstock-Sumatra that we have harvested has not given practically any waste, whilst in the Comstock the amount of waste was estimated at a minimum of five to six per cent. Under this term 'waste' are included all lower leaves, torn leaves and the texture of which is of a low quality.

During the winter of 1909-10, I was called upon to give an evidence before the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on the situation of the tobacco industry and of the growing of tobacco in Canada. This evidence gave me an opportunity to let the members of the committee know of the nature of the work of our division and the results obtained. It has been printed as a special publication and is now available for distribution.

A large distribution of choice seeds, the larger part of which was produced at our various experimental stations, was made during the month of May to Canadian tobacco growers who had applied for the same. Our object in distributing selected seeds is, firstly, to improve the types grown in the chief tobacco growing districts; secondly, to do away with the production of common or even inferior tobacco, the output of a number of small farmers, who grow tobacco only for personal use.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. CHARLAN,

Chief of the Tobacco Service.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 21.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

ROME, December 31, 1909.

SIR,—As Canadian delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, I have the honour to submit a report of the work done by the institute from April 1, 1909, to December 31 of the same year.

My previous report, ending March 31, 1909, dealt with the organization of the institute, the recruitment and the international composition of the staff. The staff was given the whole month of April to study and prepare a programme of work, and, early in May, the permanent committee proceeded to study the reports handed by the chiefs of the various divisions. The programme of the chief of the second division (World's Statistics, under Mr. Clark) included six great products: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and cotton.

A detailed account of the methods followed in collecting, arranging and compiling the statistics sent in by the forty-eight nations adhering to the institute would doubtless be superfluous; such details are given at length in report of proceedings No. 27, session of May 5, a copy of which was sent to your department.

The elaboration of the programme of the section of plant diseases, in charge of Doctor Saulnier, and of the section of agricultural statistics, in charge of Professor Gilioli, of Pise University, next occupied the attention of the committee. These two sections form part of the second division, and under such skilful management, the best results may be hoped for.

The second division being organized, there remained to work out the programme of the third division (co-operation in all its branches, and wages or farm help). This was found to be very difficult, owing to the lack of statistics on these two subjects in a great many countries and the incompleteness of statistics in others. Co-operative bodies, which were requested to furnish statistics, have failed to do it so far in a manner satisfactory for the institute.

The programme of the third division, planned by its chief, Mr. Braffort, was modified after a lengthy discussion, and a programme less comprehensive and less exacting for governments adhering to the institute was adopted. Mr. Braffort's programme, and the programme adopted by the permanent committee will be found in report of proceedings No. 29, session of May 10, 1909, a copy of which was sent to your department. All divisions of the institute are now organized, and all have started to work. We have now to wait for the results which will be communicated to the General Assembly in December next.

In its session of May 10, the permanent committee admitted the claims made by some countries that they were not adequately represented in the three commissions of the institute, and increased from fifteen to twenty-three the number of delegates in each of these divisions, thus giving a larger representation to the nations of the third, fourth and fifth class.

At the session of March 23, I had the pleasure to present to the institute, the resolutions of the convention on the conservation of natural resources of North America. This convention was held at Washington, U.S., in February, 1909. Canada and Mexico were both represented, having expressed a desire for a World's Congress on this question of conservation. I had hoped if ever a convention was to take place, that it would be held at Rome, in the palace of the institute. Steps were taken with

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this object in view, but, unfortunately, Washington had been suggested and accepted and it was found impossible to accept the invitation of the institute. See report of proceedings, No. 25.

The institute being very anxious to make itself known and to show its utility, not only in agriculture but also in all things useful and of prime necessity, would have felt much honoured if these learned men had chosen to meet in its palace. Thus, on May 15, the institute opened its doors to the great organization of cotton spinners, and gave them a magnificent reception. The president of the institute, Count Fama, welcomed the delegation and seized this opportunity to ask for the co-operation of all cotton spinners in the difficult task of compiling official statistics of the world's production of cotton in order to stop speculation on this article of prime necessity, the extraordinary rise in price of which causes so much suffering in the universe. The plan of organization of the library, suggested by Mr. de Podminsky, the librarian of the institute, who, after a tour of investigation, recommended the adoption of the decimal system for the index of the institute and the card system for the classification, was adopted.

As little work remained to be done by the institute, and as my presence, as president of the third commission, was not absolutely necessary, Mr. Esteva, the Ambassador for Mexico and delegate of that country to the institute, kindly offered, as vice-president of the third commission, to take my place at this commission, as well as on the special committee and I left Rome for Canada towards the end of May.

Early in July, the programme of the General Assembly, called for December 12, was communicated to the interested parties, as stipulated in clause 13 of the regulations, and the governments were requested to submit the names of their delegates early in October. The programme, including several technical subjects, the countries were requested to select technical men as much as possible.

I was once more requested by you to represent Canada at this gathering, and, yielding to my request, you gave me as assistant Mr. Archibald Blue, chief of the Census and Statistics of Canada. My object in asking for Mr. Blue was to carry out the instructions of the letter of communication, and also, to enable me to discuss fully the technical and complicated questions of agricultural statistics, as exposed in clause 5 of the programme.

The General Assembly, which comprised 107 delegates, met on December 12, at 10 a.m., in the palace of the institute.

Senator Bodio, one of the delegates from Italy, was selected as president, Dr. Theil, one of the German delegates, and Sir Thomas Elliott, delegate from Great Britain, were selected as first and second vice-presidents. The meeting at once proceeded to consider an amendment to clause 13 of the regulations, proposed by Sir John Lavenor, and providing for the admission of the press to the sessions of the General Assembly. This amendment, after being submitted to a sub-committee, and approved by the majority of its members, was almost unanimously adopted by the General Assembly. His Majesty, the King of Italy, honoured with his presence the reception given by the institute at the first meeting of the General Assembly, thus giving a greater solemnity to our meeting and a new proof of the interest which he takes in the welfare of the institute. I had the pleasure of inviting several of our countrymen, who were passing through Rome, thus giving them a unique opportunity of meeting the distinguished founder of the institute, His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III., and the most prominent personages in diplomacy, literature and science.

Although not very bulky, the report submitted to the General Assembly by the institute, represents a large amount of work and research. The first volume, which deals with the organization of agricultural statistics in twenty-two countries, and which has just been published, contains very valuable information; the inventory of the six great products of the world is also a most interesting work, and the Biblio-

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graphy, five volumes of which have already been sent to your department, is of the highest value to the agriculture of the universe. The report on the section of agricultural information is also worthy of great praise, as well as the section of plant diseases, which although incomplete as yet, is not without merit.

The report of Mr. de Micklos, Hungarian delegate, on clause 7 of the programme, 'Steps taken by the institute for the protection of birds,' has been much talked of. In seconding the adoption of the report, I had the pleasure to state what we have done, and what we are doing for the protection of useful birds, and I promised the most active co-operation, not only of Canada, but also of our powerful neighbours.

Owing to the lack of statistics, the report of the third division, 'Co-operation and farm help,' was not considered as sufficiently complete to be submitted to the assembly, and the first copies, which were distributed for personal use to the members of the third commission, do not form part of the work of the General Assembly. This assembly, which closed on December 18, was a very great success from all points of view, good harmony and good understanding prevailing all through the meetings, and the discussions, in the various committees, were most instructive and interesting.

In closing this report, I am to express on behalf of all your colleagues at the assembly their regrets of your absence, which made it impossible for them to select you again as president. As new duties call me back to Canada, I resigned as president of the third commission immediately after the close of the General Assembly, thinking it would be in the interest of the institute not to leave this important commission any length of time without a president. I must request you to appoint some one in my place as Canadian delegate to the permanent committee of the institute, and I sincerely regret to have to leave an office which you had entrusted to me and, where, at all times, I endeavoured to advance the interests of the institute and of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR BOYER.

To the Honourable.

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 22.

CANADIAN ARCHIVES—REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE BRANCH
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

(Extract from the Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)

To the Hon. S. A. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you a report of the work of the Archives Branch for the year 1909.

In the month of September the Archives Branch received from the Colonial Office as a gift the following original Despatches relating to Lower and Upper Canada, from 1771 to 1840:—

ENGLAND.

CANADA DUPLICATES.

DESPATCHES.

Volumes No. 1 to 31 have been calendared in the Reports of the Canadian Archives.
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1.	1771-1782, Quebec, unbound.	
2.	1783-1785, Quebec, unbound.	
3.	1785-1786, Quebec, unbound.	
4.	1786-1787, Quebec, unbound.	
5.	1788-1789, Quebec, unbound.	
6.	1790, February-July, Quebec, unbound.	
7.	1790, September-November, Quebec, unbound.	
8.	1791, January-August, Quebec, unbound.	
9.	1791-1792, Lower Canada, unbound.	
10.	1793-1800, Lower Canada, unbound.	
11.	1813, Lower Canada, bound..	1
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13.	1815-1816, Lower Canada, bound..	3
14.	1817, Lower Canada, bound..	4
15.	1818-1825, Lower Canada, bound....	5
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17.	1831, Lower Canada, bound..	7
18.	1831-1833, Lower Canada (Mr. Stuart's Case), bound..	8
19.	1832, January-May, Lower Canada, bound..	9
20.	1832, June-December, Lower Canada, bound..	10
21.	1833, January-April, Lower Canada, bound..	11
22.	1833, May-December, Lower Canada, bound..	12
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Montreal (2) (undated)..	282	499-504
12 July, 1838.—Durham to Glenelg, No. 24..	282	505-508
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Extract from Oswego Palladium, 4 July, 1838..	282	521
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43. 1837, January-April, Upper Canada, not calendared, bound.. . . .	7
44. 1837, May-December, Upper Canada, not calendared, bound.. . . .	8
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49. 1839, April-May, Upper Canada, not calendared, bound.. . . .	13
50. 1839, June, Upper Canada, not calendared, bound.. . . .	14
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- 79. 1828-1833, Assembly; charges against Judge Kerr.
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- 97. 1857, Public Accounts.
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- 118. 1787 (July-October), Shipping Returns (Quebec).
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- 11 Oct., 1782, to 30 May, 1783.—Minutes of Executive Council: State business—C.O. 45, vol. 4.
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- 22 March, 1784, to 29 April, 1784.—Minutes of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec—C.O. 45, vol. 4.
- 16 Nov., 1784.—Minute of Council—Unidentified.
- 15 to 25 Feb., 1788.—Minutes of Council respecting the Provincial Contingent accounts; inclosed in Dorchester's No. 59 of 27 March, 1788—C.O. 42, vol. 59, p. 17 to 164; also in C.O. 45, vol. 6.
- 15 to 30 April, 1788.—Minutes of Council: State business—C.O. 45, vol. 8.
- 20 May, 1788.—Report of a Special Committee of the Privy Council, Quebec—C.O. 42, vol. 60.
- 26 Dec., 1791.—Extract from the Minutes of Council; inclosed in Clarke's to Dundas, No. 25, of 28 April, 1792—C.O. 42, vol. 90.

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- 16 Oct., 1807.—Dunn to Castlereagh, No. 18; inclosing Minutes of Executive Council, 1 June to 18 Sept., 1807; Minutes of Executive Council, Waste Lands (reference wanting), 20 June, 1807, to 25 Sept., 1807—C.O. 45, vol. 42.
- 21 Jan. to 16 April, 1807.—Journals of the House of Assembly, Lower Canada, in English and French—C.O. 45, vol. 41.
- Oct. 16, 1807.—Dunn to Castlereagh, No. 19.
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2 Jan. to 22 Dec., 1798.—Minutes of the Executive Council on matters of State, Upper Canada; Appendix—C.O. 45, vol. 131, pp. 1-361.
 5 Jan. to 25 June, 1799.—Minutes on matters of State—C.O. 45, vol. 131, pp. 1-361.
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1791.—Papers relative to the complaint of Mr. Foucher, one of the practisers of the Law at Montreal, against M. de Rouville, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—C.O. 42, vol. 84, pp. 1-417.

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1825.—North American Provinces; Commissioners' Report; Copy of a Report to His Grace the Duke of Wellington relative to His Majesty's North American Provinces; President, Major General Sir J. C. Smyth—C.O. 42, vol. 208.

ENGLAND.

The transcription of Colonial correspondence relating to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island has been continued during the past year in the Public Record Office. Work has been carried on at the General Post Office, London, the Hudson's Bay Company, Land-downe House and Edinburgh University. The following volumes have been received through the High Commissioner's Office:—

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Newfoundland Fisheries—

Correspondence and Reports, 1782-1814.

Correspondence and Reports, 1815-1817.

Correspondence and Reports, 1818-1820.

Fisheries and boundaries, 1819-1824.

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Nova Scotia—

Colonial correspondence, vol. 41, pt. I, 1807.

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Prince Edward Island—

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Shelburne Papers—

- American Papers, vol. 45, pt. I, 1741.
- American Papers, vol. 45, pt. II, 1745.
- American Papers, vol. 46.
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Canadian Post Office Records—

- Correspondence, 1842-1843, pt. I.
- Correspondence, 1842-1843, pt. II.
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- Minute Book, No. 10, 1692-1693.

Selkirk Papers—

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Packet of letters of late Lord Selkirk as to emigration, Hudson's Bay, Red River, &c., 1811-1815, preserved in Edinburgh University.

ARCHIVES IN FRANCE.

In the month of July, 1909, Dr. Joseph Edmond Roy, Chief of the Manuscripts Division, proceeded to France to examine the records, and to provide work for future transcription. The report of his work is being printed in a separate volume, which will be distributed during the present year.

The following volumes have been received from France through the High Commissioner's Office:—

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM FRANCE SINCE THE LAST REPORT.

From the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères:—

Fonds États-Unis, vol. 8, Correspondance politique, dépêches du 4 avril 1779 au 22 juin 1779; 1 vol.

Fonds États-Unis, vol. 7. Correspondance politique, 3 dépêches, n^{os} 63, 66 et 67, 17 février, 1er mars et 3 mars 1779; 1 vol.

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- Fonds Etats-Unis, vols. 21 et 22 *re* Pêcheries de Terre-Neuve, 1782; 1 vol.
 Documents concernant les pensions accordées aux Canadiens et Acadiens d'après la loi du 25 février, 1791; Archives Nationales, paquets de manuscrits, F. 15, n° 3492; 2 vols.
 Received from High Commissioner's office, B. 35, année 1713. Dépêches et ordres du roi; 2 vols.
 B. 36, 1714, Dépêches et ordres du roi; 2 vols.
 Affaires Etrangères, 1661 à 1688, vol. 5; 2 vols.
 Affaires Etrangères, 1779. Fonds Etats-Unis. Extracts from vol. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17; 1 vol.
 Bibliothèque Nationale. Fonds français, 6453. Jésuites; 1 vol.
 Bibliothèque Nationale. Fonds français, 6569, 7516, 7800, 8082.
 Registres de l'état civil Miquelon, 1763-1771; 1 vol.
 Liste des Acadiens pensionnés par le gouvernement français, 1791; vol. F. 15, n° 3493; 1 vol.
 Affaires étrangères, France, vol. 6 (vol. 3 de Marmette), 1693, 1732.

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.

A list of autographs brought from France by Dr. J. E. Roy.

29 mai 1638.—Prise de possession par le gouverneur de Montmagny de la concession accordée le 15 janvier 1635 à François de Lauzon par la Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France. Il se transporte à l'embouchure d'une rivière qui est du côté du sud qui descend du lac ou vient proche du lac Champlain qu'il a nommé Saint-François, assisté de Guillaume Hébert, de Jean Bourdon, Nicolas Trevet (représentant de Lauzon). Il se trouve trois îles à l'embouchure de cette rivière. Les dimensions de la sgnie sont dans le titre de concession. Remet la possession à Trevet. Place une pierre au bout d'en haut de la première île avec quatre plaques de plomb marquées d'une croix au pied d'un cycomore sur lequel il grave aussi une grande croix. La rivière Saint-François sert de borne au septentrion—et à l'autre bout une isle nommée Saint-Jean et la rivière nommée Sainte-Marie qui sort au-dessus du Saut Saint-Louis en montant le fleuve Saint-Laurent, à laquelle seigneurie il donne le nom de la Cité suivant le désir de François de Lauzon. D'autant que le rivière Saint-François et l'île Saint-Jean sont incommutables et ne peuvent varier ni changer il n'a pas cru nécessaire de s'y transporter. Fait au fort de Trois-Rivières le 29 mai 1638. Signé par Montmagny, Guillaume Hébert, Jean Bourdon, Nicolas Trevet, etc.

François de Laval, premier évêque catholique de Québec. Nomination de Paul Vachon comme procureur fiscal sur l'île d'Orléans. Pièce signée de sa main, avec le cachet de ses armes sur cire rouge. 10 décembre 1657.

Jean de Quen, jésuite, découvreur du lac Saint-Jean. Lettre autographe datée du 8 février 1652.

Barbe de Boullogne, veuve du gouverneur d'Ailleboust. Nomination de Paul Vachon comme procureur fiscal de la seigneurie d'Argentenaye sur l'île d'Orléans. Pièce signée de sa main avec le cachet de ses armes sur cire rouge. 3 novembre 1667.

Deux brouillons de lettre, de l'écriture de la Mère Ste-Hélène (sœur du jésuite Duplessis), l'une adressée à la duchesse d'Agen et l'autre à la duchesse d'Aiguillon (1751).

Bon écrit sur carton comportant la reconnaissance d'une dette de 900 livres pour quatre compagnies de soldats. Signé par Bonneau. 30 janvier 1760.

Certificat de bonnes mœurs délivré à Adhémar, notaire à Montréal, par Déat, curé de Ville-Marie. 7 mars 1730.

Certificat de catholicité et de bonnes mœurs délivré à Louis Simon Frichet, par Richer, curé de Québec. 26 avril 1756.

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Certificat de catholicité délivré à Verrier, procureur général du Conseil Supérieur, par Boullard, curé de Québec. 5 septembre 1728.

31 octobre 1739.—Certificat en latin signé Miniac, vicaire général de Québec, qu'une personne nommée Bouillane n'a jamais été mariée.

17 octobre 1752.—Reçu signé par M. de Muy pour la somme de 2,000 livres en faveur de Vergor, acquéreur d'une maison.

16 juillet 1729.—Inventaire des biens de Alphonse de Tonty, capitaine des troupes de la marine, et commandant au fort de Pontchartrain du Détroit du lac Erié.

Certificat de catholicité en faveur de M. de Courville, employé dans les bureaux du Roi, signé par Richer, curé de Québec. 11 juin 1754.

8 août 1730.—Certificat de catholicité en faveur de M. Cugnet, avocat en parlement, signé par Boullard, curé de Québec.

Copie du contrat de mariage de François Bissot et de Marie Couillard, datée à Québec le 4 octobre 1648. Pièce sur parchemin.

Registre des insinuations de la prévôté de Québec, commençant le 26 mars 1715 et fini le 1er décembre 1717.

Registre des insinuations de la justice de la seigneurie de Notre-Dame-des-Anges. Mars 1756 à 29 décembre 1756.

18 août 1740.—Description des meubles, argenteries, titres et renseignements de la succession de Mgr Pourroy de Lauberivière, évêque de Québec.

Mars 1741.—Vente des meubles ci-dessus.

Copie du contrat de mariage de Barbe de Boullogne et de Louis d'Ailleboust, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France.

Reçu du jésuite Raffeix, 1687.

Ordonnance de de Meules, 1684.

Procuration Boishébert, 1777.

Rôle des miliciens de Québec, 1776.

Notes sur Saint-Castin.

Les Archives Nationales. Liasse F. 15-3494. Rapports, lettres et états concernant les secours accordés aux Acadiens et Canadiens, en vertu des lois du 25 février 1791 et 9 mai 1792.

Bibliothèque Nationale. Fonds français (n° 8027): Collection des pièces originales sur la marine consistant en lettres, notes, instructions, ordres, ordonnances, projets et mémoires minutés de la main de Colbert et du Marquis de Seignelay, son fils pendant les années 1669-1677.

Bibliothèque Nationale. Fonds français, n° 8028. Même collection et même titre que ci-dessus.

Bibliothèque Nationale. Fonds français, n° 8973.

Recueil de pièces manuscrites et imprimées sur la Compagnie des Indes, depuis son établissement en 1664 jusqu'en 1723.

Bibliothèque Nationale. Fonds français, n° 8036. Histoire des Compagnies de Commerce qui ont été établies en France depuis l'année 1626 avec la collection générale de tous les privilèges qui ont été accordés depuis 1664 tant à ces compagnies qu'à la Compagnie perpétuelle des Indes—par le Sieur Deruis, employé dans les bureaux de la compagnie—1742. Il y a une autre copie de cet ouvrage à la bibliothèque du Service Hydrographique de la Marine, 13, rue de l'Université.

Bibliothèque Nationale. Fonds français, 8038. Mémoires sur le commerce de la France présentés à M. le duc d'Orléans, régent, par les députés du commerce.

Bibliothèque Nationale. Fonds français, 8989. Mélanges. Journal du voyage de la Louisiane fait par le Sieur Bernard de la Harpe et des découvertes qu'il a faites dans la partie de l'ouest de cette colonie (1716-1722).

Copie de pièces tirées de F. 15—3494. Archives nationales.

Etat des sommes dues aux Acadiens, an 7 de la République, arrondissement de Morlaix (Finistère).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Etat supplémentaire des Acadiens et Canadiens résidant dans la Charente inférieure qui ont droit aux secours en vertu de la loi de 1791; 2 vols.

Acadiens du district de Saint-Malo—1792.

Ministère des Affaires étrangères. Mémoires et documents. Fonds Amérique. Vol. 7, 1713-1734. 1re partie.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Under an arrangement with the Government of British Columbia, copies of all documents acquired by the Provincial Archives are sent to this branch. During the past year the following journals and letters were received:—

Journal of John Stuart, Rocky Mountains, December, 1805.

Letter from Simon Fraser to Jas. McDougall, December 21, 1805.

Journal of Henry Atkinson Tuzo, 1853.

Letter from William Todd, York Factory, 1829.

Letters from Archibald McDonald, 1830.

Letters from John Work, Fort Victoria, &c.; 1828-1849.

Miscellaneous correspondence of Wm. Tolmie, Duncan Finlayson, Dugald McTavish and others, 1854-1855.

Miscellaneous correspondence of Wm. Tolmie, Duncan Finlayson, Dugald McTavish and others, 1857-1858.

Minutes of the Legislative Assembly, Vancouver, 1856-1858.

Minutes of the Legislative Council, Vancouver, 1853-1858.

Minutes of the Legislative Assembly, Vancouver, 1861-1863.

Minutes of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, 1864-1868.

Letters of the Speaker of Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island, 1856-1859.

Correspondence of Sir James Douglas, 1839.

Voyage to Sitka, 1841-1843.

Trading Voyage, 1840-1841.

Miscellaneous correspondence, 1850-1864.

List of Commissioned Officers of Hudson's Bay Company, and division of shares, showing death or retirement, from 1821-1851, and half shares of retired officers to 1858. Letters from officers in charge of Norway House, 1830.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Department of Indian Affairs the following deeds of surrender and agreements with the Indians have been received:—

No. 404. October 12, 1898. The New England Company to the Crown.

No. 406a. October 29, 1898. F. M. Joyal and others to the Order of the O.M.I. in British Columbia.

No. 406b. November 11, 1898. The Order of the O.M.I. to the Crown.

No. 410. January 13, 1899. William Kempt and wife to the Crown.

No. 411. January 26, 1899. Estate of Patrick Russell to the Crown.

No. 412. March 7, 1742. Jesuit Fathers to the Huron Indians of Lorette.

No. 413. February 26, 1794. Jesuit Fathers to Huron Indians of Lorette.

No. 419. December 1, 1898. John Hammond and others to the Crown.

No. 420. July 23, 1892. Theo. Jean Lamontagne to the Crown.

No. 428. 1889. Treaty 8 and adhesions (4).

No. 431. May 31, 1894. Certificate of title.

No. 434. May 12, 1900. Alex. E. Kennedy and wife and the New England Company to the Crown.

No. 459. July 7, 1902. Agreement between Counsel for the Dominion and Province of Ontario *re* Treaty Indian Reserves in Ontario.

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- No. 470. 1902. Agreement between Indians of Heatherton and Alex. McDonald and Duncan A. Chisholm.
- No. 471. Deed, Alex. McDonald and Duncan A. Chisholm to the King. Deed of right-of-way for Indians at Heatherton.
- No. 474. Deed of Sale by the Maniwaki Driving Club to His Majesty King Edward VII. in trust with the River Desert Band.
- No. 482. Deed of Sale, William Scott to the King.
- No. 483. March 7, 1902. Robert Cunningham to His Majesty King Edward VII.
- No. 463. Duplicate certificate of title, pt. lot 7, Morleyville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Documents and Manuscripts received from different sources.

Various printed and typewritten documents relating to railways and British Columbia. 1 vol.

Rebellion of 1869-70. Copies of evidence. Received from the Finance Department.

Marriage License Registers. From 1858-1867. From Finance Department. 2 vols.

Bonds, Clerks and Bailiffs Division Courts, Upper Canada. From Finance Department. 1 vol.

Report of Indemnity Commissioners, 1838-1840. From Finance Department. 1 vol.

Register of the Shareholders in the Welland Canal Company, 1830-1846. From Finance Department. 1 vol.

Criminal Justice Accounts, Upper Canada, 1865-1868. 1 vol.

Criminal Justice and Fee Funds, 11 July, 1856-31 December, 1869, Upper Canada. 1 vol.

Index Returns of Ratepayers, Municipalities Fund, Upper Canada, 1855-1859; 1860-1863; 1864-1867; 1861-1865; 1866.

General Fee Fund, 1862-1865, Upper Canada. 1 vol.

Militia General Accounts, 1 July, 1857-30 June, 1838. 1 vol.

Militia General Accounts, July, 1869-June, 1870. 1 vol.

Register of Town Major's Office, Quebec, 1838. From Militia Department.

Report of the state of the Militia, &c., signed by Allan McNab, &c., Quebec, 1855. Original from Militia Department.

Orderly Book, 1783, from Mrs. Foran, Ottawa. To be returned after copying.

Received from the Crown Lands Department, Toronto:—

Copy of the minutes of the Land Boards for the Eastern and Ottawa districts, 1820-25.

Lands granted to militiamen by the land board for the district of Johnstown.

Lands to the U.E. Loyalists, Bathurst district.

Location of emigrants, Bathurst district.

Land board, New Castle district, and alphabetical index of names accompanies these lists.

From the office of the Governor General's Secretary:—

Bundles of Despatches, 1845-1866.

Twenty-nine letters of John Richardson, 1780-1810. From H. R. Howland, Buffalo, New York. To be returned after copying.

From R. A. Pringle, Cornwall, as a gift to the Archives, the following documents and publications:—

Proceedings of the House of Assembly, Upper Canada, 1835. (Pamphlet.)

Reminiscences of the Rt. Revd. Alex. McDonald, 1888. (Pamphlet.)

Rules of the Law Society, Upper Canada, and Standing Orders in Convocation, 1880. (Pamphlet.)

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York Almanach and Calendar, Upper Canada, 1824.

Toronto Almanach, 1834.

Orderly Book, Capt. Saml. Anderson, 1799 (mss.).

Montreal Almanach, 1819.

York Almanach and Provincial Calendar, 1821.

Almanach, 1838.

Army Lists, 1798-1811, 1825 and 1837.

Received from Mrs. Corbett to be copied:—

One account book, J. Pringle.

Package of military papers, 1839.

Orderly Book, Cornwall Infantry, 1866.

Orderly Book, Cornwall Artillery, 1838-39.

Orderly Book, Cornwall Artillery, 1866.

Diary of J. Pringle, 81st Regiment, 1813-16.

Bundle of newspapers, history of Glengarry county, by G. E. McDonell.

Copy of Registers of General Quarter Sessions, 1802-1816. 2 vols.

Index to warrant book, regulations, 1 January, 1820. From Crown Lands Department Toronto.

List of Surveyor General's locations, from November, 1807, to March, 1811, Upper Canada. 1 vol.

Commission of James Gray, of Kingston, as Notary Public, signed by Sir P. Maitland, 17 April, 1822.

Commission as Surgeon to George Parsons, Toronto, signed by Sir G. Arthur, 5 April, 1839.

Sketch of road from Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, to Lake Shebandowan, as traversed by the Red River Expedition force. Surveyed by Capt. G. L. Hughes, Rifle Brigade, 20 July, 1870.

From Dr. Thorburn, Ottawa:—

Nine volumes documentary history of Upper Canada.

Received from St. Regis.—Copy of register of parish of St. Regis, 1764.

Copy of register, Quarter Sessions, Eastern district, 1789-1802.

Received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier:—

Autographs of Papineau, Pelletier, Perrault, T. S. Brown, Wolfred Nelson.

Received from Quebec.—Inventaire des documents historiques conservés aux archives de la province de Québec, by Father O'Leary.

Copy of the registers of the Court of Common Pleas, Montreal, 1764-68.

One account book of John Halsted (1765-1775) from Quebec, 75 pages.

Small book of account of John Halsted, 1767-68.

Sheets of account of John Halsted, Quebec book of wages, 1767-69.

Recensement du gouvernement de Québec, 1762. Copié aux archives du Séminaire de Québec.

Copie du registre des minutes du tabellionage de l'île de Montréal, par Basset, 1644-1662. Copié au greffe de Montréal.

Copie des registres des baptêmes de Notre Dame de Montréal, 29 septembre 1657 à 28 janvier 1669.

Catalogues de ceux qui ont été confirmés en 1664.

Enfants baptisés chez les Hurons, par le P. Poncet, 1646.

Prévôté of Quebec; pages 751 to 1132; years 1715 and 1717

Reçu de Québec, les pages 1133 à 1451 des archives de la prévôté de Québec, comprenant août à octobre 1757.

Reçu de la fabrique de Montréal "Registre des baptêmes, mariages sépultures de la paroisse de Notre Dame de Montréal, 1642-1700.

Terrier de la seigneurie de St-Augustin (de Maure).

Index alphabétique de noms, 1754.

Terrier de la Seigneurie St-Ignace ou la Petite Rivière.

Index de noms.

(From the Archives of the Hôtel-Dieu, Quebec.)

Documents relating to Sir George Cartier:—

His election in Provencher, 1873.

His defeat in Montreal East.

The offer of l'Assomption County by Louis Archambault.

His Commission as Minister of Militia.

His Commission as Attorney General.

Letter from Bishop Rogers of Chatham relating to the projected route of the I.C.R., 1869. Received from Mlle. Thérèse Surveyor, of Montreal, through Mr. Wm. McMahon, Assistant King's Printer.

Four manuscript journals of Samuel Bridges, Montreal, 1809. (From Mr. Birch, Ste-Anne de Bellevue.)

Received from Dr. Hannay:—

Warrants of surveys, New Brunswick, 22 May, 1786-28 September, 1788.

Copy of inscriptions in country cemeteries.

Copies of inscriptions on tombstones in old St. Peter's graveyard, St. John, N.B.

Inscriptions on the tombs of Fernhill cemetery, St. John, N.B.

Copy of inscriptions in old Catholic cemetery, St. John county, N.B.

List of commissioned officers of Hudson's Bay Company, &c., 1821-51. Book containing letters (copies) from officers in charge of Norway House, 1830, and loose copies of letters. Received from Isaac Cowie, Land Agent, Winnipeg.

Letters addressed to the Editor of the *Canadian Courant*, by a creditor of the agents of the North-West Company, 1830.

From Mr. C. Powell, Hanwell, England (through Sir Wilfrid Laurier):—

Roll of payments to Colonies, 1781. (Parchment.)

The Court and City: or, Gentleman's complete annual Kalendar for the year 1809, containing lists of both Houses of the 4th Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, which met for the 1st session in June, 1807; the Court register; lists of the army, navy, universities, public offices and hospitals. Printed in London.

Received from London:—

The Royal Kalendar, or Annual Register for England, Scotland, Ireland and America, year 1781. Printed in London.

Bibliographies de Haldimand et Bouquet (Extraits de l'Histoire militaire de la Suisse dans les différents services de l'Europe, tome 7, Lausanne, 1873).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

LIST OF PLANS, MAPS, &c., RECEIVED IN THE MAP ROOM OF THE DOMINION
ARCHIVES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Date.	No. of Plans.	Title.	Source.
1909.			
Apr. 1..	1	Township of Sarnia.....	Privy Council.
" 2..	1	Part of Simcoe.....	"
" 2..	1	Village of Simcoe.....	"
" 2..	1	Niagara.....	"
" 2..	1	Chaudière Falls.....	"
" 3..	1	Owen Sound.....	"
" 3..	1	Purchase from Indians, Huron district.....	"
" 3..	1	Plan of road from Toronto to Saugeen.....	" (Hawken's).
" 5..	1	Townships round Burlington Bay.....	"
" 5..	1	North Gwillimbury.....	"
" 5..	1	Drummond location.....	"
" 6..	1	Letter O, Ottawa.....	"
" 6..	1	Water Lot, Toronto Bay.....	"
" 7..	2	Maps of Burlington Bay.....	"
" 7..	1	Island adjacent to Brockville.....	"
" 7..	1	Land on River Sydenham.....	"
" 7..	1	Owen Sound.....	"
" 13..	2	Maps of part of Canada, 1790.....	Col. Correspondence.
" 14..	1	Part of Stamford Township.....	Privy Council.
" 14..	1	Countrv between St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	"
" 14..	1	Part of Stamford.....	"
" 15..	1	Township of Meaford.....	"
" 15..	1	Lot H Nepean, Rideau Canal Ld.....	"
" 19..	2	Stamford.....	"
" 23..	19	Maps of Forts, &c., in Acadie, accompanying Franquets journal.....	F. series.
June 3..	1	Topographical Map, Thurso sheet.....	Militia and Defence.
" 3..	1	Topographical Map, Hawkesbury sheet.....	"
" 3..	1	Topographical Map, Alexandria sheet.....	"
" 4..	1	Prince Edward Island.....	Library.
" 4..	1	Carte de la Nouvelle France.....	Genest.
" 4..	1	Relative position of the St. Maurice and Canton Forges., (Crown Land Department).....	Official.
" 5..	1	Portion of Mitchells Map, eastward 75° long. n. of 42° lat... British Colonies in North America.....	Library.
" 5..	1		"
" 9..	4	Maps prepared and issued by the Geological Survey of Canada.....	Distribution Office.
" 16..	1	Plan La Nouvelle France ou Canada.....	Bellin, 1755.
" 19..	1	S. Flemings Chart accompanying report on proposed I.C.R.	State Papers.
" 19..	1	Proposed Port Routes, British America and West Indies, 1866	"
" 19..	1	Part of Huron and Ottawa Territory.....	"
" 23..	1	Part of the Huron Tract.....	Privy Council.
" 25..	1	Showing Town plot of Newcastle.....	"
" 25..	1	Plan of Cockburn Island.....	"
" 26..	1	Road from Prince Arthur to Shebandowan.....	State Papers.
July 30..	1	Carte de l'Acadie No. 113.....	Depot des Fortns.
" 31..	551	Maps as per separate list.....	Public Works.
Aug. 3..	1	Otonabee Township.....	Surveyor General.
" 3..	1	Chippewa Lands.....	Correspondence.
" 3..	1	Hospital Reserve, Town of York.....	"
" 10..	1	Plan du Palais Episcopal, Quebec.....	Public Works.
" 11..	1	Hospice de Quebec en 1692.....	"
Sept. 1..	1	Ottawa Railway Terminals.....	Geo. Kydd.
" 2..	1	Roads near Halifax.....	Military Papers.
" 2..	65	Various departmental maps, Canadian.....	"
" 2..	26	".....	"
" 3..	50	Transvaal and Orange Free States.....	"
" 7..	1	Intelligence office maps.....	"
" 7..	1	Cataraqui Harbour.....	Privy Council.
" 7..	1	Kingston.....	Papers.
" 8..	1	Water Powers of Canada, 1899.....	Royal Socy. of C.
" 8..	93	Maps showing development of Canada.....	Dept. of Interior.
" 13..	1	Plan of Townships, Red River Territory.....	R. E. Young, D. of I.
" 13..	1	Plan N. W. T. proposed surveys.....	"
" 14..	1	Part of St. Lawrence.....	Privy Council.
" 14..	1	Situation, Town of Newcastle.....	"
" 14..	1	Bonaventur, 1765.....	Col. Correspondence.
" 14..	1	Quebec, &c. (5 sheets), 1791.....	"
" 14..	1	Key to.....	"

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LIST OF PLANS, MAPS, &c., RECEIVED IN THE MAP ROOM, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	No. of Plans.	Title.	Service.
1909.			
Sept. 14	1	Chart of World, 1886	Agriculture Dept.
" 15	1	C. P. R. construction.	Caron Papers.
" 15	1	Canada showing Trails, 1885	"
" 15	1	C. P. R. proposed routes	"
" 17	1	York Harbour	Privy Council.
" 17	3	Quebec, 1815	R. F. O'Leary.
" 20	1	Part of Township of Brantford	Privy Council.
" 20	6	Quebec (Evêché, &c.)	Public Works.
" 21	1	Part of York	Privy Council.
" 22	1	Part of Niagara	"
" 22	1	"	"
" 25	1	Plan of Roads at Barrie	"
" 28	1	Harbour of Quebec. Wallace, 1861	Public Works.
Oct. 16	1	Map showing Telegraphs, Trails, &c., N.W.T.	Baillarge.
" 16	1	Seigneurie de Longueuil	E. T. Wilkie, C. E.
" 16	1	Topographical Map. Cornwall Sheet.	Militia and Defence.
" 21	1	Railway from Halifax to the Pacific	State Papers.
" 21	1	Photo copy of Jumeau Map.	Dr Ganong.
" 26	1	Arctic Regions. Peary and Cook Explorations	Matthews, Buffalo.
" 28	1	Travels of Capt. Pond of Milford	Yale University.
" 28	1	Quebec. Proposed Cove, Fields Ave	Hugh O'Donnell.
Nov. 3	5	Plans of Jesuit Barracks, Quebec	State Papers.
" 15	1	Yukon. Whitehorse Copper Belt	Mines Department.
" 15	1	"	"
" 15	6	"	"
" 16	1	Map of Klondike. Portion of British Columbia	Lands and Works, B.C.
" 16	1	Canadian Yukon and Northern British Columbia	Public Works, B.C.
" 17	1	British Empire in its true proportions	Scot. Geo. Mag.
" 18	1	St. John River. C. Morris, 1788	Col. Correspondence.
" 18	1	Bay and Port of Passamaquoddy. C. Morris, 1784	"
" 18	1	Canadian Irrigation Canals	Dept. of Interior.
" 18	1	Sketch Map of fire patrols in N.W.T.	"
" 18	1	Riding Mountain Forest Reserve	"
" 23	37	Map by Quebec Bridge Commission	Distribution Office.
" 30	1	Annapolis River	Library of Congress.
Dec. 3	1	Northwest Part of Canada, 1857	M. Cauchon.
" 4	32	Plans of Public Works (as per list)	Public Works.
" 4	6	"	"
" 18	4	Maps published by the Geological Survey	Distribution Office.
1910.			
Jan. 4	1	Kaministiquia River, enclosed Plan of Thunder Bay	State Papers.
" 8	1	Topographical Map. Vaudreuil Sheet	Militia and Defence.
" 8	1	" " Lachine	"
" 8	1	" " Laval	"
" 8	1	" " Huntingdon	"
" 8	1	Paris, 1530. Plan dit aux Trois Personnages	Mr. J. E. Roy.
" 8	1	Paris, 1615. Mathieu Mériaux	"
" 8	1	Funeral of Anne of Austria	"
" 13	1	Quebec and Plains of Abraham, 1796	Col. Correspondence.
" 13	1	North Shore of Lake Erie, Grand River	"
Feb. 1	4	Plan Laundry at Provincial Lunatic Asylum	K. Tully.
" 22	1	Grande Baie de St. Laurent. Jumeau	F. O'Leary.
Mar. 22	1	Telegraph Map. Dominion of Canada, 1882	J. Anbe.
" 22	1	Cross and Crescent War of 1877	Harper.
" 22	1	Part of District of Nipissing, Ontario	Can. Almanac, 1910.
" 26	2	Maps of Bermuda	Col. Correspondence.
" 26	2	Maps of New Brunswick	"
" 30	1	Plan of Credit River Reserve	"
" 31	10	Plans with Annual Report of Railways and Canals	"
" 31	1	Northern Alberta	Dept. of Interior.
" 31	1	New Brunswick	Senator Poirier.
" 31	1	Topographical Map of Canada. Montreal-Quebec Sheet	Dept. of Interior.
" 31	1	Sketch of Peninsula of Halifax, received 15/1	Col. Correspondence.

In all 1,036 Maps.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

LIST OF BOOKS, MAPS, PLANS, &c., &c., RECEIVED FROM THE DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC WORKS, JULY 31, 1909.

No. of Maps.	Books.	Date.
36	Plans, Elevations and Details of Public Improvements, Province of Canada.....	1844
3	Loose enclosed.....	1844
8	Admiralty Charts, Ontario.....	1844
17	Plans officiels des Comtés d'Hochelaga et Jacques-Cartier.....	1876
32	Cadastral Plans of the Parish of Montreal (Book 752).....	1878
40	Cadastral Plans of City of Montreal (751).....	1874
18	Public Works of Canada. (Photos).....	1843
5	Maps, Reports, &c., Canal, St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, 2 copies (1 French duplicate).....	1856
19	Bayfield's Charts of River St. Lawrence. Admiralty Charts.....	1860

LIST OF BOOKS, MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS, &c.

Date.	No. of Plan.	Title.	Compiler.
1879	1	St. Irene, Charlevoix Co., P.Q.....	S. Derbyshire.
1879	4	Ste Famille, Island of Orleans.....	F. N. Hamel, Cons. Eng.
1876	5	Plan showing position of Cut at River Blanche, P.Q.....	W. Kingsford, Eng. in C.
1878	6	Plan d'une partie de la Rivière Richelieu vis-à-vis les villages St. Antoine et St. Denis.	Plan accompanying report of G. F. Baillairge.
1876	16	Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle ..	W. Kingsford.
1878	19	St. Jean Port Joli, L'Islet Cy., P.Q.....	S. Derbyshire.
1879	25	Magdalen Islands, Basin Bay ..	C. F. Roy, P.L.S.
1879	27	" " Etang des Caps ..	" "
1879	28	" " House Harbour.	" "
1856	33	Sketch of Soundings in R. Yamaska from St. Aime to the St. Lawrence.	J. Page.
1870	34	Plan of Property of L'Assomption Lumber Co., known as 'Petite Ile' in the Parish of Lachenaye.	H. M. Perrault.
.....	47	Lachine Canal.....	J. Page
1861	52	Map of the District of Gaspé and parts of the County of Rimouski. Dep. of C. L.	Andrew Russell.
1873	53	S. W. portion of Province of Quebec from Location Surveys, G.T.R., and projected South Shore Ottawa Railway and the De Beaujeu and other Seigniorial Maps.	W. Kingsford.
1879	55	Magdalen Islands and Surrounding Fishing Grounds, from Bayfield Surveys.	C. F. Roy.
1879	64	Plan of Perce Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence....	F. N. Hamel.
1874	66	Head of Lake St. Louis, showing accumulation of ice, 5 May, 1874.	J. S. Tache, jr.
1872	75	Plan showing proposed hydraulic improvements in Richelieu River near Chambly Canton.	Accompanying report of Charles Legge.
1872	76	Plan No. II of above	"
1872	76	Profile of above.....	"
1872	76	Detail of dam and flume.....	"
1857	79	Plan proposed mill sites, &c., Coteau du Lac.....	G. F. Baillairge.
1857	80	Map of Cross Sections, &c., Cedar Village.....	"
1857	81	Proposed mill sites, &c., in vicinity of old Canal opposite Split Rock.	"
1857	82	Cross Sections, &c., St. Lawrence & Ottawa Canal Cascades.	"
1872	91	Culbute Rapids to Lake Coulonge	From Kingsford's Map.
1878	93	Entrance of Monk Channel, St. Lawrence.....	U. Valiquet.
1862	100	Malbaie and Grand Baie Road Appendence No. 3, avec 'Remarques au sujet des principales lignes de Chemins.	W. Kingsford.
1872	123	Front of Certain Tracts of Land in the Seigniory of Cap de la Madelin on the River St. Maurice, prop. of H. Ogden..	Voir mon rapport date le 18 Sept., 1862. G. F. Baillairge.
1877	134	Plan de la ville de St. Jean. Copy of Cadastre.....	By order H. R. Symmes.
1863	142	Plan of River Richelieu, 1858 of the Rapids 1863.	E. J. Harkin, Sec.
1858	154	Part of City of Montreal, showing existing harbour and proposed improvements.	F. X. Maillot.
			N.S.
			With report of J. S. Trautwine.

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LIST OF BOOKS, MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	No. of Plan.	Title.	Compiler.
1875	155	Proposed improvements, mouth of St. Charles River.....	(A) G. F. Baillairge.
1875	155	" " " "	(B) " "
1875	155	" " " "	(C) " "
1843	160	Sketch of the Gaspé Roads.....	A. J. Russell.
1860	201	Gulf of St. Lawrence, Pictou Harbour. Ad. Chart.....	With Report of 10th Aug., 1872.
1872	201	Plan showing depth of water on The Bar at entrance to Pictou Harbour.	Alex. MacNab.
	203	Cedars Canal Survey, Cross Section	
	203	" showing soundings	
1855	205	Lake St. Peter. Enlarged from Bayfield, showing Dredging operations, and Winter Survey on the Ice for Harbour Commissioners.	Hon. John Young, Ch. E. Th. C. Keefer, Eng.
1855	206	Chart of portion of River St. Lawrence between Montreal where improvement is required for navigation of 20 feet at low water. Enlarged from Bayfield.	By Order of the Harbour Commrs., Montreal. T. C. Keefer, Eng.
1877	210	Skeleton plan of the Upper Ottawa	R. Steckel.
1846	211	Proposed Landing Pier, St. Michel.....	
1879	212	Mouth of St. Maurice River.....	G. F. Baillairge.
1877	213	Sketch of Sounding taken in River Saguenay in October and November, 1877.	
1879	218	Baie des Chaleurs, Caplan. Plans, soundings and proposed Breakwater.	C. F. Roy.
1873	222	Plan of Isle aux Cochons .	E. J. Harkin.
1872	234	Plan of Proposed Retaining Boom at Rivière des Prairies...	J. F. Gaudet, P.L.S. & C.E.
1847	257	Landing Piers Below Quebec. I. I. of Orleans .	James Stewart.
1847	257	" " II. Cap St. Ignace.....	"
1847	257	" " III. Crane Island.....	"
1847	257	" " IV. Kamouraska .	"
1847	257	" " V. Point aux Pères...	"
1847	257	" " VI. Malbaie	"
1847	257	" " VII. St. Irène .	"
1847	257	" " VIII. Les Eboulements..	"
1847	257	" " IX. Baie St. Paul.....	"
1847	257	" " X. Chateau Richer.....	"
1846	275	Proposed Landing Pier at Berthier.....	F. P. Rubidge.
1732	280	Carte d'une Exploration Faite en 1732 par comprenant Les Rivières Chemerichane Lac K.	J. L. Normandin, Arpen- teur du Roy.
1858	292	Map of Kempt Road, and of proposed New Road from Ste. Flavie to Lake Metapediac, and of a portion of Major Robinson's Line of Railway from Quebec to Halifax.	G. F. Baillairge.
1858	294	Plan d'une partie de la Rivière St. Maurice près de la Chute la Grand Mère et des Terrains environnant la dite Chute faite à la requisition de H. R. Symmes, Ecr.	Hil. Legendre, Ap.
1784	320	Carte d'une Partie des Côtes du St. Laurent, là ou est située la seigneurie de Mingan et celle des Isles et Islets de Mingan. Le tout compilé et dressé sur les Cartes de la Marine. Faites sous la direction de MM. James Cook, célèbre navigateur, Michel Lane et de Granchain, etc., etc.	Au dépôt général des Cartes, Plans et Journaux de la Marine, Paris. Certified copy.
1866	355	Plan of St. Helen's Isle, Montreal, from a Survey in 1865-6 by Lieut. H. S. Sitwell, R.E.	W. Matt. Noble, Capt. R.E.
1839	362	Plan and Section of proposed alteration of the Bridge and Road opposite Fort Coteau du Lac.	P. Fleming.
1839	363	" " " "	"
	367	Plan and Section of two Routes for Section B. of the Rouge Hill, McAdamize Road.	R. A. Maingy, C.E.
1845	374	Plan of the Rouge Hill with the several lines of Road	
1845	375	Sections through Rouge Hill	James Lyons.
1855	376	Map of Rouge River showing proposed Bridge site and alteration of highway.	Arch. McDonald, C.E.
1862	390	Plan of the Townships of Assemetquagan and Casupsall....	A. Russell, A. Com., C.L.D.
1815	469	Plan of Proposed Bridge over the St. Maurice....	L. Dumont.
1843	472	Plan of a Bridge Site on the River Rimouski.....	A. J. Russell.
1847	492	Sketch of the Exploration Line of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal.	J. B. Mills, C. E.
1790-1814	493	Plan of Part of the River Richelieu shewing the owners of lots round Chambly.	Louis DeRamezay.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

LIST OF BOOKS, MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of Plan.	Title.	Compiler.
1830	494	Plan of Obstructions in the Navigation of the River Richelieu above and below St. Ours.....	Aug. Keefer, A.C.G.
1826	499	Quebec and its Environs. (Survey of 1822).....	John Adams.
1852	508	Plan of the Town of Montreal, showing new projects of embellishment. True copy of part of Charland's plan..	Bouchette.
1861	512	Map of the Counties of Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Argenteuil.....	A. Russell, Dep. of C.Lds. Dep. of Cr. Lds.
1862	513	Plan of Part of the St. Maurice Territory.....	"
1862	514	Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac with Colonization Roads..	"
1862	517	Map of Part of Eastern Townships with Colonization Roads	A. Russell, C.L.D.
1847	520	Plan du Village—St. Césaire.....	S.P. Reneaud Blanchard.
1849	521	Plan of Town of Chicoutimi, County Saguenay....	T. Bouthilieu.
1857	522	Plan of the Township of Godmanchester.....	C.L.O., E. E. Tache, A.C.
1833	523	Plan of of the Township of Armagh.....	J. Bouchette, jr., D.S.G.
1856	523	Plan of Township of Allumette Island.....	Cr. Lds. Dept.
1862	526	Plan du Bassin de Gaspé.....	Aut. Painchaud, A.P.
1862	529	Plan of Township of Matapédia.....	A. Russell, C.L.D.
1831	530	Plan of Seignior of Rigaud.....	Jos. Fortune, D.P.S.
1855	534	Part of the St. Maurice, from the Grand Piles to the Mouth	
1858	538	Plan d'une Partie de la Rivière St. Maurice près de la Grand Mère et les terres avoisinant, &c.....	Hil. Legendre, A.P.
1851	539	Plan of Improvements of the St. Maurice River in Shawenegan Rapid.....	J. F. McDonald.
1858	540	Plan d'une Partie de la Rivière St. Maurice près de la chute Shawenegan et des terres environnements, etc.....	Hil. Legendre, A.P.
1855	542	St. Maurice River, Plan showing where breach occurred in 1855.....	S. I. Dawson. E. J. Harkin.
1872	547	Certain tracts of Land in Seignior of Cap de la Magdelin..	
1853	557	Plan of the Islands and booms at the mouth of the River St. Maurice.....	Simon J. Dawson.
1853	565	Plan showing [the Land taken by the Government at the Gatineau for Works.....	John A. Lowe.
1864	569	Plan of proposed canal to join Leamy's Lake with Gatineau River.....	W. A. Austin, C. E., P. L. Surveyor.
		do do (Record plan)	S. J. Al. Evans.
1865	573	Plan of Part of Black River.....	
1862	578	Plan and Section of Part of the River Coulonge from dead water above High Falls to dead water below Rapids....	W. A. Austin, C.E.
1862	578	" Sections	"
1866	583	Property required for the Coulonge Slide.....	H. Symmes, P.L.S.
1848	585	Plan Figuratif du Pont Bâtie sur la Grand Rivière DuChene	Louis LeGendre. Arp & Dep., G. Voyer.
1845	592	Ottawa River, Chats Rapids.....	Jas. West.
1869	605	No. 1, Chart of River St. Lawrence at Pointe-aux-Trembles.	G. F. Baillairge.
1869	606	No. 2, " " Lavaltrie to Lanoraie.	"
1869	607	No. 4, " " Cape Charles.....	"
1854	608	Survey of St. Lawrence opposite Montreal.....	T. C. Keefer.
1846	610	Soundings taken in South Channel of Lake St. Peter up to 1846.....	
	611	No. 1 R. St. Lawrence-Montreal to Verchères.....	Bayfield's Chart. Enlarged by C. Ready.
		" " Verchères to Sorel.....	T. C. Keefer.
1850	616	Lachine Rapids and Channels to Montreal	Alex. Gibbs.
1823	617	Part of St. Anne's Suburb, and direction of Lachine Canal	Wm. Kingsford.
1879	63	Goderich Harbour, Lake Huron.....	"
1874	64	Collingwood, Plan of Breakwater	C. E. Michaud.
1876	66	Parry Sound, South Channel Shoal No. 3.....	"
1876	67	" " " 4.....	"
1875	71	Port Elgin, Lake Huron.....	"
1858	73	"	Sproat & Hawken.
1877	74	Newcastle Harbour.....	Wm. Kingsford.
1877	75	" " Showing Improvements.....	S. Derbyshire.
1874	77	Oshawa Harbour.....	C. E. Michaud.
1874	78	Darlington Harbour.....	Wm. Kingsford.
1875	79	"	"
1878	80	Burlington Piers	L. E. Trudeau.
1873	83	Harbour of Napanee.....	Wm. Kingsford.
1868	86	Harbour of Port Burwell.....	Thomas Munro.
1876	89	Oakville Harbour and Sixteen Mile Creek.....	F. M. Hamel, A.S. G. L. Bouchier.

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LIST OF BOOKS, MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of Plan.	Title.	Compiler.
1874	90	Port Franks, Lake Huron.....	C. E. Michaud.
1876	95	Kincardine Harbour	L. E. Trudeau.
1879	97	Penetanguishene, Bay and Harbour.....	S. Derbishire.
	100	Port Hope Harbour	F. M. Hamel, C.E.
1875	109	R. St. Mary, East Neebish Rapids	C. E. Michaud.
1878	110	" Part of East Neebish Rapids.....	F. M. Hamel.
1879	110	Western Peninsula of Ontario, showing Railways Completed and in Progress	Port Dover, Lake Huron and Stratford Ry's.
	127	Index to the Fortifications Surveys round Kingston.....	
1879	140	Harbour of Cobourg	C. E. Michaud.
1833	157	Town Plot of Verulam.....	F. Huston.
1873	175	Cobourg Harbour, proposed extension for Harbour of Refuge	R. C. Douglas.
1859	176	Napanee.....	A. B. Perry.
1869	177	Proposed embankment across River Cataroqui.....	Mervin Jones, C.E.
1876	196	River Trent at Hastings Village.....	Thos. D. Belcher.
1869	203	Improvements at Pooley's Bridge, Ottawa.....	G. H. Perry.
1869	204	Sites Required for Water Works, Ottawa.....	
1863	240	Toronto Harbour Works, Queen's Wharf.....	Kivas Tulley.
1860	321	Nippissingue and Trout Lakes	T. C. Clarke.
1870	235	Proposed Works in Goderich Harbour, contract plan.....	J. Page.
184-	371	Proposed Road—Toronto to Saugine	Wm. Hawkins.
1871	385	Plans of Cartier Bridge, Ottawa.....	G. H. Perry, C. E.
	387	Roads between London and Port Sarnia.....	
1840	387	Most reliable route for road " "	J. G. Chewett.
	387	Line of road.....	
1842	390	Proposed Routes, Brantford—London Road (2 copies).....	J. M. Shaw.
		London and Brantford Plank Road.....	
1842	410	St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Military Road	Jas. Wests.
1843	433	Map No. 3, to accompany report on	J. Hall.
		Macadamized District Roads in C. W.	Day. Thorburn.
1843	439	Unsurveyed Lands South of Owen Sound between Ashfield and Saugine Road.....	Wm. Hawkins.
1842	442	Country between Lake Ontario and Rice Lake for line of Proposed Plank Road.	N. H. Baird.
1843	443	Communication between Rice Lake and Lake Ontario....	John Huston, P.L.S.
1846	445	Proposed Line of Road, Rideau to the Boncher.....	M. McPherson.
1845	446	St. Lawrence and Bytown Road.....	J. S. Bruce, D.P.S.
"	"	" "	" "
"	"	" "	" "
	449	Line of the Rideau Canal	
	489	Lake St. Francis, laid down from D. Thompson's Chart.....	
1841	491	Town of Paris	Thomas Allechin.
1854	493	Vice-regal Park and other grounds City of Toronto.....	F. F. Passmore.
1846	498	Peterborough	D. B. Papineau, C.C.L.
	499	Brantford.....	
	508	Seignury of Pointe à L'Original	
1861	519	Plan of the Two Creeks on Lake Erie.....	F. A. Wise.
1856	523	Present and proposed channel through the narrows of Lake Simcoe (2 copies).....	
1846	527	Continuation of Windsor Harbour and Lake Scugog Road to Narrows of Lake Simcoe	James Lyons.
1853	529	Mouth of River Nottawasaga.....	Fred. Cumberland.
1853	533	Chart of the Fishing Islands, Lake Huron.....	Sand. Fleming.
1868	534	Chart of Baie du Dard.....	Alexander Sproat.
1834	537	Chart of the Navigation between Lake Erie and the Port of Goderich for the Steamboat <i>Menessetunk</i> , Canada Company's Office.....	Henry Lizars.
1845	538	Plan of the Mississippi Snye and Portages and Ferry connecting navigation from Lake Chaudière to Chats Lake...	
1869	544	14 Inner Bay of Long Point, Lake Erie.....	T. Munro.
"	"	" " reduced (copy)	"
"	"	Head of Inner Bay	"
1870	546	No. 7 Surveys for line of water communication, Northwest Territory, 1869	"
		Outlet of Kachiboiwe Lake.....	"
1870	546	Sections "	"
		Profile "	"
	551	St. Lawrence R., Gananoque and vicinity	
1816	553	Inner and Outer Bays of Long Point.....	By order of Admiralty.
1874	558	Bayfield Harbour, Lake Huron.....	Wm. Kingsford.

LIST OF BOOKS, MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS, &c.—*Continued.*

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LIST OF BOOKS, MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of Plan.	Title.	Compiler.
1854	392	Plans des différents lignes explorées pour le Chemin Témiscouata, (plan A. A.)	J. T. McDonald. (copy.)
1864	394	Chemin Témiscouata.....	G. H. Parent.
1859	405	Plan showing Cap Rouge Bridge and grounds adj'g.....	Hacher & Fletcher.
1859	405	" of platform.....	Wm. Burry.
1859	405	" of Frame of Swivel.....	P. Fleming.
1859	405	" Section, Profile, &c.....	Hacher & Fletcher.
1859	405	" of centre frame of swivel.....	P. Fleming.
1859	405	" of proposed bridge with swivel.....	P. Fleming.
1841	407	Plan of projected Road along the south branch of the St. Lawrence-Point Levi to Riv. Etchemin arm of Road above the Cape.	A. Larue.
1845	409	Plan du Clemin de Kemecebec.....	J. P. Prous.
	410	Outline Map military road from Quebec to Halifax.....	
1755	411	Plan of the Gomin Road.....	
1847	413	Land required for the road, connected with bridge over Jacques Cartier River.	Report of A. Bodier, S. S.
1846	414	Jacques Cartier Bridge rough levels &c.....	
1846	414	" " Plans, &c., of the river.....	
1845	414	" " Proposed bridge.....	T. P. Rubidge.
1845	414	" " Elevators &c.....	"
1845	414	" " Plans &c.....	"
1855	421	Plan of Bridge site at Lachute.....	Alex. McDonald, C. E.
1839	425	Sketch of the Roads from Montreal to Ste Rose by Côte des Neiges and Mile End.	A. Stevenson, for Board of Works.
1840	427	Sketch of the Montreal District, showing the military posts in and as proposed in Lt.-Col. Oldfield's Memo. 21-3-40.	P. F. Bambriggs, Lt. R. E.
1845	430	Plan of the Eastern Township Main Road from Chambly to Granby, No. 1	Arthur Wells, C. E.
1845		" No. 2.....	"
1845	431	Plan of the Stanstead Branch of the Eastern Townships Main Road.	"
1845	432	Plan of the line of Road from Jones Bridge, River Richelieu to Spears Corners, leading to the East Village of Stanbridge.	Off. of Bd. of Wks.
1844	434	Plan of a Bridge for the River Grand, Bonaventure.....	A. J. Russell.
1845	446	Guide Lines for Road from St. Agnes to Grand Bay.....	G. T. Baillairgé.
1845	450	Plan Figuratif du Chemin de Gentilly by direction of W. H. Baird, C.	F. L. Poudrier, D. A. P.
1845	451	Plan Figuratif du Chemin partant de la Chapelle St. Eusebe de Stanford allant vers celle de St. Norbert.	F. L. Poudrier.
1845	452	Plan Figuratif de L'endroit appelé le Domaine dans le Township Blandford.	F. L. Poudrier, D. A. P.
1848	453	Plan Figuratif Montrant deux nouvelles lignes de chemin, Tirées par.	F. L. Poudrier, D. A. P.
1846	455	Plan of the Arthabaska and Gentilly Roads.....	Office of Board of Wks.
1845	456	Diagram of Arthabaska.....	" "
1846	465	Plan of Projected Road from Grand Frénière to St. Andrews	{ Duncan Sinclair. W. Teasdale.
1846	465	Sections of do.....	"
1852	679	River du Loup. Approach from Main Road to the Proposed pier.	G. F. Baillairgé.
1846	676	River du Loup. Plan, &c., of Landing Pier. (2 plans.)....	F. P. Rubidge.
1851	680	Pointe au L'Origneaux, Landing Pier.....	"
1851	680	" " Elevation.....	"
1852	681	" " Approach to Landing Pier.....	G. F. Baillairgé.
1832	687	St. Lawrence, Anchorage between Grosse Ile and Margaret Id. Bayfield.	Pub. by Order of House of Assembly.
1845	698	Village of Nicolet.....	
1836-7	691	Pointe Platon, enlarged from Bayfield 3 to 1.....	For Capt. Boxer, R. N.
1836-7	691	" " " 6 to 1.....	
1843	700	Beach of Montreal, from Ruisseau Migeon and the Harbour	
1859	620	Yamaska River. Ile St. Jean to St. Aimé.....	R. Forsythe.
1856	621	Lake St. John and River Chamouchouan.....	G. Duberger.
1862	623	Part of Rivière Beauport, showing lands of Col. Gagy, and J. B. Renaud.	P. L. Morin.
1808	624	Part of St. Lewis Falls. Isle au Diable and Isle Boket....	Lewis Chartrand.
1854	625	Galoppe Rapids, endorsed St. Lawrence Rapids No. 2. Maillefort.	Maillefort.

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LIST OF BOOKS, MAPS, PLANS, CHARTS, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of Plan.	Title.	Compiler.
1856	627	Soundings taken in the River Nicolet from the Bridge to Lake St. Peter.	
1848	631	Mouth of the River St. Charles from Capt. Bayfield's Plan.	James Stewart.
1833	632	Survey of waters between Lorette and Cap Rouge Rivers.	J. Hughes.
1847	633	Waters between the St. Charles and Cabouge Rivers.	G. F. Baillairgé.
1848	634	Part of the Beach of the River St. Charles.	Wm. Ware.
1846	637	Beach on south side of the Channel of the River St. Charles, Surveyed in 1840.	G. F. Baillairgé.
1840	639	Chart of River St. Lawrence from St. Helen's Isld. to St. Paul Isld.	Supt. Draftsman.
1836	640	South Shore of St. Lawrence—between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis.	P. Fleming.
1833	641	Proposed Improvements of the St. Lawrence.	Henry G. Thompson.
1836	652	No. 1. Lake St. Francis to Pt. Fer le Cheval.	J. B. Mills.
1836	644	Survey of Lake St. Louis with Soundings.	S. Keefer.
1835	646	Part of the Lake St. Francis, with soundings.	A. LaRue, P.S.
1846	709	Hungry Bay, &c., Pointe au Beaudette to Coteau du Lac.	" "
1846	709	River Cataragui or St. Lawrence between Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis.	Alex. Stevenson.
1846	716	Chart of Quebec Basin and environs.	
1846	717	Pt. of Quebec, showing St. Charles Beach.	G. F. Baillairgé.
1852	718	Projected Pier at L'Islet. Several Sites.	F. P. Rubidge.
1852	723	L'Islet, projected pier.	G. F. Baillairgé.
1872	724	" Approach to projected pier at Telegraph Rock.	"
1830	733	Trou de Berthier, Approach to Proposed pier on North East Side.	G. F. Baillairgé.
1868	738	Harbour of Refuge at Paspebiac, Bay Chaleur.	Henry Carré, C.E.
1868	739	Obstructions in Navigation of River Richelieu at St. Antoine and St. Denis.	Aug. Keefer.
1868	740	Plan officiel de la Paroisse de St. Antoine de Longueuil, Dept. of Cr. Lds. Comte de Chambly.	
1868	740	Plan officiel de la Paroisse de St. Bruno, et de Village de St. Bruno (inset).	Dept. of Cr. Lds.
1868	741	Plan officiel du Village de Boucherville.	Crn. Lds. Dept.
1868	741	La Paroisse de la Ste. Famille de Boucherville.	" "
1868	743	Plan officiel de la Paroisse de St. Hubert.	" "
1840	760	Domaine de la Seigneurie de Sault St. Louis, Comté de Laprairie.	
1852	764	Harbour of Montreal, showing proposed breakwater.	John Cliff.
1852	764	Railway Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. (Victoria Bridge).	T. C. Keefer.
1816	787	Elevation.	"
1872	809	Part of the St. Lawrence and part of the Richelieu Rivers, showing the nature of the intermediate ground.	Alex. Stevenson.
1853	811	Proposed Hanging Boom at Greece's Point.	J. Y. Gaudet, C.E.
1868	830	Land taken by the Government at the Gatineau.	John A. Snow.
1861	866	Boucherville Village.	Cr. Lds. Dept.
1862	867	Terrebonne, Pine Mountains, Argenteuil.	J. Bouchette.
1862	867	St. Maurice Territory.	
1862	867	"	J. Bouchette.

PLANS, ETC., IN BOOK A.

- 1844.—Ottawa Union Suspension Bridge, from Hull.
 1844.—Ottawa Union Toll Gate (Vignette Title).
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 1844.—Bytown, Union Suspension Bridge, details, figs. 1-5 (also photo (F. P. Rubidge)).
 1844.—Bytown, Union Suspension Bridge, details, figs. 1-6 (F. P. Rubidge).
 1844.—Bytown, Union Suspension Bridge, anchor plates (F. P. Rubidge).
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 1845.—River Etchemin, proposed bridge (F. P. Rubidge).
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 1845.—Bout de l'Isle and Raft Channels, bridge from Montreal island.
 1845.—Lake Erie, plans, &c., wooden piers for harbours on
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 1843.—Kempt and Gaspé Roads, bridges constructed on (A. J. Russell).
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Public Works of Canada.

Lachine Canal, Dominion of Canada, connecting Lake St. Louis and the Harbour of Montreal on the River St. Lawrence. Drawn by C. E. Michaud.

Union Suspension Bridge, Ottawa river, Bytown. Details. (F. P. Rubidge.)

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- Union Suspension Bridge, Bytown. Details. (F. P. Rubidge.)
 Details of Swing Bridge. (F. P. Rubidge.)
 Blockhouse Point, Sheet 2, framing. (J. Tomlinson, C.E.)
 Town Plot of Alberton, in the vicinity of Fort Francis. (E. C. Caddy.)
 Lachine Canal, Swing Bridge, 1844.
 Proposed Lighthouse at the Upper Gap, Bay of Quinte, 1864. (F. P. Rubidge.)
 General plan and details of a bridge to be built over the Main Raft Channel, Bout de l'Isle, 1844.
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 Beauharnois Canal, Machinery for Lock Gates. (F. P. Rubidge.)
 Lachine Canal, Lock No. 3, new arrangement No. 3.
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 Point Pelee Lighthouse, 1858.
 Cape Rosier, Plan of Lighthouse, 1854.
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PLANS, ETC., IN BOOK 'G.'

- 1854.—Maps, Reports, estimates, &c., *re* Canal, River St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.
 1856.—Map No. 1.—Gallops Rapid.
 Map No. 2.—North Channel of Long Sault Rapid.
 1854.—Division 3, Lake St. Francis to Pointe au Diable, comprising the Coteau Rapids.
 1854.—Division 4, Pointe au Diable to Pointe au Moulin, comprising the Cedar Rapids.
 1853.—Division 5, Pointe au Moulin to Lake St. Louis, comprising the Split Rock and Cascades Rapids.
 1856.—Diagram Map, exhibiting the various routes proposed for the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain Ship Canal.

CHARTS IN BOOK 'H.'

- Bayfield's charts of the River St. Lawrence from Quebec to Kingston, with lighthouses marked thereon.
 2788.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet I, Point Pizeau to Frechette Island.
 2787.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet II, Frechette Island to Cap Santé (2 copies).
 2786.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet III, Cap Santé to Grondine.
 2785.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet IV, Grondine to Batiscan.
 2784.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet V, Batiscan to Becancour.
 2783.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet VI, Becancour to Port St. Francis (2 copies).
 2782.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet VII, East Part of Lake St. Peter.
 2781.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet VIII, West Part of Lake St. Peter.
 2780.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet IX, Stone Island to Lanoraie (2 copies).
 2779.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet X, Lanoraie towards Contrecoeur.
 2775.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet XI, Contrecoeur to Repentigny (2 copies).
 2777.—River St. Lawrence, Sheet XII, Repentigny to Long Point (2 copies).
 1127.—Montreal Harbour.
 North America, Sheet II, Gulf of St. Lawrence (2 copies).
 Plan received, 10 August, 1909.
 1831.—Plan du Palais Episcopal et du Terrain en Dependant, Québec. (Jos. Hanell, Arp.)

PLANS RECEIVED FROM PUBLIC WORKS.

September 20, 1909.

- 1854.—Plan de la Cite de Québec, Fonde par Samuel Champlain de Brouage en 1608. Population en 1854.
- 1854-1870.—Vraie copie du Plan annexé à L'acte de Vente en date du 11 Novembre 1854, par William V. Sewell et autres à Sa Majesté, passé a Québec devant Chas. M. de Foy, N.P., Québec, 2 Avril 1870. (G. F. Baillairge.)
- 1854.—Property of Henry Atkinson, Esq., Spencer Wood Cove Plan. N. Larue, Architect, 27 March, 1854. Vraie copie, Jos. Rosa.
- 1855.—Plan of the Boundary between Spencer Wood and Gilmours Cove, as surveyed by G. G. Dunlevie, P.L.S., 20 October, 1855.
- 1854.—Boundary of that part of Spencer Wood purchased by the Government of Canada from H. Atkinson, Esq. True copy. (A. Campbell.)
- 1831.—Plan du Palais Episcopal et du Terrain en Dependunt. A copy of same plan as above referred to.

December 4, 1909.

- 1853.—Plan of St. Lawrence from Cedars Mills to Beauharnois Canal. (James Stewart.)
- N.D. Plan officiel de la Paroisse de St.-Boniface.
- N.D. Paroisse de Ste.-Flore, Canton de Radnor.
- N.D. Paroisse de Notre-Dame de Mont-Carmel.
- N.D. Plan officiel de la Paroisse de St.-Etienne.
- N.D. Plan officiel de la Paroisse de Ste.-Flore.
- N.D. Plan officiel de la Paroisse de Notre-Dame de Mont-Carmel, Comté de Champlain.
- 1847.—Sketch of the Temiscouata Road. (A. J. Russell.)
- 1841.—Plan of part of the Seignior of Madawaska and Temiscouata. (W. Ware and Andrew Russell.)
- 1857.—Plan showing the quantity of land occupied upon the property of A. L. Fraser, by the new road heading from the Village of Rivière du Loup to Lake Temiscouata. (G. F. Baillairge.)
- 1854.—Plan des Differentes Lignes Explorées pour le Chemin Temiscouata, 1854. Plan A.A. (J. F. McDonald.)
- 1861.—Plan of the New Temiscouata Road in the County of Temiscouata, Lower Canada. (Jos. Rosa and J. C. Simpson.)
- 1861.—Western Division of the Cap de Chatte and Great Fox River Road, showing proposed road from Cap de Chatte to the Great Magdalen River. (G. F. Baillairge.)
- 1861.—Plan of Line of Proposed Road from Great Fox River to River Magdalen, in the District of Gaspé, according to exploration made by G. F. Baillairge.
- 1848.—Guide Lines for Road from St. Agnes to Grand Bay. (Jas. Stewart.)
- N.D. The Proposed Main Line from Granby to the Outlet, and the Branch Line thence to Sherbrooke. (Arthur Wells.)
- N.D. Map of the Proposed Road leading from River des Prairies to Grenville.
- 1845.—Topographical Map of the Existing and Proposed Road from the Bridge across River Laprairie to Grenville. (Owen Quinn.)
- N.D. Plan of the Survey of the Shefford, Melbourne and Drummondville Roads, connecting the adjacent country with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Line. (O. Wells.)
- 1861.—Eastern Division of Cap de Chatte and Great Fox River Road on the proposed main road from Great Fox River to Great Magdalen River. (G. F. Baillairge.)

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- 1845.—General Plan of the vicinity of the Chats Rapids, Ottawa River. (Thos. Keefer, C.E.)
 N.D. Montreal and Environs.
 N.D. Seignior of Murray Bay.
- 1853.—Map of the City of Montreal, compiled from the most recent surveys, by W. N. McKenzie.
- 1848.—Plan of the River St. Maurice. Surveyed from its mouth in the St. Lawrence to its source in the Height of Land. (P. C. Bourke.)
- 1831.—Lt.-Col. By's Projected Improvement for Steamboat Navigation to surmount the Sault des Recollets and Chenal de Terre, Rivière des Prairies. (John By.)
- 1835.—Plan de la Seigneurie de Lavaltrie. (L. Dorval.)
- 1848 (?).—Endorsed, 'Board of Works Survey of part of the River St. Lawrence between Montreal Harbour and Laprairie.' (D. Thompson.)
- 1842.—Plan of the River St. Lawrence from Coteau du Lac to the Cascades. (H. G. Thompson.)
- 1852.—River St. Lawrence at and near to Coteau Fort. (James Stewart.)
 Plan of the River St. Lawrence from Coteau du Lac to the Cascades, with its soundings. (H. G. Thompson.) (Copied by A. Larue.)
- 1836.—Plan of the Survey of Lake St. Louis, with soundings to. (A. Larue.)
 Map No. 5.—Survey of a portion of the River St. Lawrence, from Pt. au Moulin to Lake St. Louis, including the Cascade Rapids.
 A Chart of the Estimated Survey of Lake St. Francis, and soundings. (David Thompson.)
- 1830-1.—Plan A of the Trigonometrical Survey of the St. Lawrence or Cataract between the Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis. (A. Stevenson.)
- 1854.—Map No. 4.—Survey of a portion of the River St. Lawrence between Pt. au Diable and Pt. au Moulin, including the Cedar Rapids. (Maillefort.)
- N.D. Map of part of Lower Canada, showing the roads under charter by the Quebec Turnpike Trust. (James Cane.)
- N.D. Plan of the Harbour of Quebec at low water. (P. Maclean.)
- 1854.—Map No. 3.—Survey of a portion of the River St. Lawrence between Lake St. Francis and Pt. au Diable, including the Coteau Rapids. (Maillefort.)

RESEARCHES IN ONTARIO.

REPORT OF R. LAIDLAW.

Dr. DOUGHTY,
 Dominion Archivist.

SIR,—Herewith I submit a statement of the results of searches made during the past year in the province of Ontario for documents, papers, &c., of historical interest. The time at my disposal was devoted entirely to eastern Ontario, Toronto and the Niagara district.

CHURCH AND PARISH RECORDS.

Visits were made to the old parishes in the eastern portion of what is now known as the province of Ontario, and arrangements made for copying the early lists of births, marriages and deaths. In order to obtain the earliest records of this character for the district, it was necessary to go to St. Regis, P.Q., what is now the parish of St. Andrews, county of Stormont, having been established as a mission under the priest of that parish. These date back to 1759. St. Andrews was set apart as an

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independent parish about 1800, and after that date the registers were kept there, but the earlier records remained at St. Regis. At St. Raphaels, the registers date back to 1786. The above are all Roman Catholic parishes.

The early registers there are being copied by: Rev. Father Bourget, at St. Regis; Rev. Father McRea, at St. Andrews; Rev. Father Campbell, at St. Raphaels.

At Williamstown, in the county of Glengarry, in the possession of Mr. Geo. H. McGillivray, are the registers kept by the Rev. Mr. Bethune, the first minister of the Presbyterian church there. These begin about 1786. Mr. McGillivray is making a copy of these registers for his own use, and when he has completed this work, will hand over the originals to the Archives.

In the office of the Clerk of the Peace at Cornwall is the original register of certified marriages of members of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Presbyterians and Moravians, from 1831 to 1865. A copy of this register has been made, and is now in the Archives.

In 1885, there was made for the Archives, under the supervision of Rev. C. B. Pettit, M.A., Rector of Cornwall, a copy of the registers of births, marriages and deaths for that parish, 1803-1846.

Churches organized in this district for many years in the early days of the country were established as missions. Consequently the registers referred to cover all these missions, and form a complete record for that portion of the old district of Lunenburg, later known as the Eastern District.

At Brockville, in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, there is the original register for the district of Johnstown, of certified marriages of members of churches other than the Church of England and Roman Catholic. A copy of this is being made for the Archives.

His Honour, Judge McDonald, of Brockville, has in his possession the original register kept by the Rev. William Smart, the first Presbyterian minister in Brockville, beginning 1811. This he has promised to donate to the Archives.

In St. Georges Parish House, Kingston, are the old registers of the Church of England, for the Diocese of Ontario. These date back to the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Search was made in the offices of the clerks of the peace in St. Catharines, Welland, Cayuga and Hamilton, for registers of certified marriages such as are in Cornwall and Brockville, but none were to be found.

SESSIONS OF THE PEACE RECORDS.

In the early days of the country the Sessions of the Peace was a much more important body than it is to-day. Not only did its members act in a judicial capacity, but they also exercised nearly all the functions that municipal councils now enjoy. In fact the whole administration of the affairs of the district devolved upon them. The records of these proceedings are therefore of special interest.

For the eastern part of Ontario these records are complete and in an excellent state of preservation. They are in the offices of the clerks of the peace at Cornwall and Brockville. Those in Cornwall date back to 1789, and those in Brockville to about the same time. Two of the earliest volumes of the Minute Books in Cornwall, covering the period 1789 to 1827, have been copied, and are now in the Archives.

In the Niagara district, diligent search was made for similar records in the public offices at St. Catharines, Hamilton, Welland and Cayuga, but none could be found. It is supposed that they were destroyed during the war of 1812-15, when the Americans invaded Canada and burned the old town of Niagara.

In this connection it may be stated that the Registry Office at Niagara was burned at that time with its contents, which included all documents such as deeds, mortgages, &c., relating to lands. In order to replace as far as possible what had been destroyed,

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the government of that day appointed a commission, with power to call upon all persons in the district to bring to them such deeds, mortgages, &c., as might be in their possession, so that copies might be made and the records thus preserved. The documents copied at this time are contained in two large volumes now in the Registry Office at St. Catharines, and known as 'Commissioners' Books.'

CHRYSLER PAPERS.

These papers, which are in the possession of Mrs. Chrysler of Niagara Falls, form a somewhat voluminous and very interesting collection. They date back to 1775, when John and Adam Chrysler, U.E. Loyalists, left the United States and came to Canada, settling in the Niagara district. John and Adam Chrysler were brothers of the Chryslers who located in Dundas county about the same time, and on whose farm the battle of Chrysler's Farm was fought. The more important of these papers are being copied for the Dominion Archives by Miss Chrysler.

HAMILTON PAPERS.

In the old Hamilton home at Queenston, the documents and papers left by the family still remain. The Hamilton family was very prominent in the commercial, military, political and social life of the Niagara district during the latter part of the eighteenth and the earlier part of the nineteenth century. Some of the members took a prominent part in the war of 1812-15. Permission has been obtained from the representatives of the Hamilton estate to examine these papers, but this cannot be done until next summer.

CHEWETT PAPERS.

These belong to the estate of Wm. Chewett, Surveyor General of Upper Canada during the early part of the nineteenth century, and are in the possession of his descendants in Toronto and in England. They are being collected, and will be presented to the Archives.

JOHN WILLSON PAPERS.

Mr. Frank Willson, of Beaver Dams, Niagara district, has quite a large collection of papers dating back to 1775. These were carefully examined, and found to contain accounts, receipts, mortgages, deeds, bonds, &c.

UPPER PAPERS.

These belong to the family of the late Col. Upper, of Allanburg, Niagara district, and go back to a very early date. Mr. Upper will hand them over to Mr. J. H. Thompson, President of the Thorold and Beaver Dams Historical Society, who will forward them to the Archives for examination.

TUCKER PAPERS.

These are in the possession of Mr. Baruch Tucker, of Allanburg, and date back to very early days. They will also be handed over to Mr. Thompson to be forwarded to the Archives.

BRENNAN PAPERS.

Mr. E. H. Brennan, of Welland, has a number of papers dealing with Indian affairs. They are copies only, and will not be copied at present.

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GORING PAPERS.

Francis Goring came from Ireland to Quebec in 1776 with a party of artificers in the hospital ship *Speak*. His position was that of clerk to Col. Christie, Quarter Master General. He was afterwards engaged in business at Niagara, latterly in partnership with Samuel Street and James Bennett. Mr. Carl C. Fisher, of St. Catharines, Registrar of Lincoln county, a great grandson, says there are several diaries and manuscripts of Mr. Goring's among the descendants. He is making an effort to obtain them for the Archives.

MACKLEM PAPERS.

I called on Mr. Macklem at his house in Chippewa, and was informed that he had given away his papers of historical interest. The Cummings papers had also been disposed of by the surviving representatives of the family.

In this connection it may be stated that what is to be known as the Street and Macklem Collection of Books, &c., has been presented by the families to the Public Library at Niagara Falls, Ont. The new Library there is nearing completion, and the boxes containing the books will not be opened until the building is finished and ready for use. I therefore did not have an opportunity to examine the collection.

RYKERT PAPERS.

Mr. J. C. Rykert, of St. Catharines has a large collection of books and papers, principally of a political character, including newspaper files, scrap books, &c.

MRS. J. J. CURRIE.

Mrs. J. J. Currie, of St. Catharines, has a large collection of copies of documents, in connection with her work, the 'Life of Laura Secord;' amongst them a manuscript diary or recollections entitled, 'Account of an Eventful Life,' written for Jennie Stovin by Elizabeth Grover, Coulborne, Ont. The reminiscences in the last mentioned book go back to 1776.

PRINGLE PAPERS.

Mr. R. R. Pringle, ex-M.P., Cornwall, has presented to the Archives a number of valuable papers, &c., consisting of regimental orderly books, army lists, &c.

Mrs. Corbett, of Cornwall, also contributed several interesting documents which had belonged to her father, the late Judge Pringle.

BISHOP STRACHAN PAPERS.

Mrs. Wm. McLennan, of Cornwall, has a considerable collection of letters written by the late Bishop Strachan. These are mostly of a private character.

BERGIN PAPERS.

The late Dr. Darby Bergin, of Cornwall, for many years M.P. for that district, during his public career acquired a large collection of parliamentary blue books and political pamphlets. These were inherited by his brother, John Bergin, who died last fall. I was allowed to examine the library, and secured quite a collection of pamphlets and books for the Archives.

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SANDFIELD McDONALD PAPERS.

There seems to be very little left of papers and documents that belonged to the late Hon. John Sandfield McDonald, the first premier of the province of Ontario. While in Cornwall I met his daughter, Madame Langlois. She was collecting such papers as were to be found, to take with her to Portneuf, P.Q., where she resides. If there is anything of public interest in them she will forward it to the Archives.

COLQUHOUN PAPERS.

Mrs. Colquhoun, Cornwall, has in her possession a number of old orderly books and a few other documents of early date, but I had not an opportunity to examine them.

BISHOP MACDONELL'S LIBRARY.

The library of the late Rt. Rev. Alex. Macdonell, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, is in the possession of Mr. Alex. Duncan Macdonell, of Alexandria, Ont. The library contains a number of valuable Canadian books.

'LAWS OF NEW YORK.'

Mr. Clench, Clerk of the Court, St. Catharines, donated to the Archives a copy of the 'Laws of New York,' printed in 1752.

'UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.'

Mr. M. J. Brennan, Clerk of the Peace, St. Catharines, donated a volume of *Upper Canada Gazette*, 1831-1833.

HAY PAPERS.

Mrs. T. P. Foran, Ottawa, has in her possession an Orderly Book of 1781; also a diary or journal kept by her grandfather, Lieut. John Hay, of a voyage from Montreal to Michilimackinac and return about 1783. Copies of these have been made for the Archives.

BOOKS AND PAPERS *Re* LANDS.

In the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, are the records relating to land grants, &c., since the organization of the province of Upper Canada in 1792. A number of the volumes in this collection have been copied for the Archives, and a list made of the other more important ones.

MILITARY LIST.

In the Patents Branch of the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, is 'A nominal return of the Flank Companies, Troops of Dragoons, Corps of Provincial Marines and Incorporated Battalions in Upper Canada which were entitled to land for their services during the late war with the United States,' giving names, military rank, and remarks as to claims and claimants. This list of corps added to the General Return furnished the Provincial Secretary, dated August 17, 1794, was supplied from returns and documents found in the office of the Adjutant General, Montreal.

DAVID THOMPSON PAPERS.

From the Surveys Branch of the Crown Lands Department have been received the Journals and Diaries of David Thompson, Explorer and Astronomer Royal, covering a period of sixty-one years, 1789-1850. Books No. 1 to 30, the most

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important of the series, deal exclusively with northwest exploration from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean. Included in these are diaries kept during journies from Cumberland House to York Factory, 1790; York Factory to Seepaywisk, 1792; Seepaywisk and Chatham House, 1792-3; Seepaywisk to the Deer's Lake River, 1793; York Factory to Buckingham House, 1793; Buckingham House to York Factory, 1794; York Factory to the Reed Lake House, 1794; at Duck Portage House, 1795-6; Grand Portage to Swan River, 1797; Fairford House to Athapiskow Lake, 1796; Fort George to the Rocky Mountain House, and thence down the Saskatchewan River to Lake Winnipeg, 1800; from the junction of the Mississippi and the Deer's River to the east end of Athabasca Lake, 1796; from McDonell's House, junction of Mouse and Stone Indian Rivers, to the Mandan Villages on the Missouri River and return, 1797-8; Falls of Ste. Marie to Red Deer's Lake, 1798-9; at Fort George, 1799; Fort Augustus to the Forks of the Athabasca River, 1799; to the Kootenae, Bow River and Rocky Mountains, 1800; Rocky Mountain House to Fort Augustus, 1801; at the Forks of the Peace River, 1803-4; Kaministiquia to Lac la Croix, 1804; Lac la Croix to Rat River country, 1804-5; at Rat River, 1805-6; at Rocky Mountain House, 1806-7; at the Kootenae House, 1807-8; to Kootenae and Saleesh Posts and back via the Columbia River, Saskatchewan, &c., to Rainy Lake House, 1809-10. With these diaries are a great number of astronomical observations, memoranda of surveys, courses and distances, &c.

Books 31 to 64 are taken up almost entirely with the survey of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, under the Treaty of Ghent, from St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence River, to the westernmost part of the Lake of the Woods. These cover a period of fully ten years, 1816 to 1826.

Books 65 to 83 are of a miscellaneous character, including journals of surveys of Lakes St. Francis and St. Peter, a survey of the canoe route from Lake Huron to the Ottawa River via Muskoka and Madawaska rivers; survey of lands in the Eastern Townships owned by the British American Land Company. There are also numerous articles on various subjects relating to the districts through which Thompson travelled.

A careful analysis has been made of these journals.

Respectfully submitted.

R. LAIDLAW.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1910.

REPORT OF REV. P. M. O'LEARY.

Dr. A. G. DOUGHTY,
Dominion Archivist,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I submit, as requested, a statement of the work engaged upon by me for the period 1909-10, and forwarded to the department.

ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC.

1. Report on and index to the Process Verbal of the Grand Voyers for the Province of Quebec—District of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers—1708-1841.
2. Report on the 'Voierie de Québec,' 1700-1750.
3. Report on the Registers of the Civil Status for the District of Quebec, 1640 to date.

- (a) From the Registers in Archives Department, Quebec.
- (b) From the Registers in the parishes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

4. Report on the Maps, Plans and Charts in the Crown Lands Department, Quebec.

5. Report on and general index to the General Collection of MSS. of the French Régime, 1638-1759.

N.B.—I had to suspend work on this collection when I had reached the 1221 MS., dated 1740, in order to attend to the restoration of the DuBerger Model of Quebec (September 30, 1909).

6. Restoration of the Quebec Model from September 30, 1909, to date.

I remain, yours faithfully,

P. M. O'LEARY, *Priest.*

CARDS TYPEWRITTEN SINCE THE LAST REPORT.

The number of cards typewritten, classified and placed in their respective drawers since the last report amount to 58,813, as per the following statement:—

Manuscripts—

S. Series..	43,265	
C. Series..	1,000	
		44,265

Library—

Catalogue..	10,916	
Newspaper articles..	3,632	
		14,548

Total.. 58,813

There are now in the mss. division about 600,000 cards in the drawers, and about 200,000 more ready to be typewritten.

INVENTORY OF MANUSCRIPTS ON THE SHELVES.

Number of volumes on the shelves in room 8 at date of last report (July 23, 1909)..	13,534
Number added to room 8 since..	155
Number placed in room 11..	152
Number placed in room 14..	2,287
Total number on shelves..	16,128

LIBRARY.

During the year, 1,484 books and pamphlets were added to the library. A collection of medals struck during the French régime was brought from France by Dr. Roy, and several important manuscripts of which a list is given. The Archives has also received a valuable collection of medals struck during the reign of Queen Victoria from Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY,
Dominion Archivist.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.
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